

**ANNUAL
ADMINISTRATION REPORT
(1960-61)**



TRIPURA ADMINISTRATION

**ANNUAL
ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF
THE UNION TERRITORY OF TRIPURA
FOR THE YEAR
1960-61**

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45	30	orops	crops.
47	4	Rs. 3'697	Rs 3'697 lakhs
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48	23	rejuvenationo f	rejuvenation of
49	25	persued	pursued
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60	32	l e end	the end
61	4	Rs. 3690	Rs. 23,690
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ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

(1960-61)

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ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

Tripura is a Centrally Administered Territory comprising an area of 4,116 sq. miles. Cut off from the rest of India and surrounded on three sides by East Pakistan with an International boundary of 528 miles, it is now an isolated pocket of India connected with the main land by a 125-mile access-road through the hills to the border of the district of Cachhar in Assam. The distance of Agartala from Calcutta by air is 197 miles only ; but over land through the Assam rail link it is 1050 miles. The population which was 6,45,707 in 1951 has now increased to 11,41,942 (according to the provisional figures of 1961 Census).

The Administration of the Union Territory of Tripura is carried on by an Administrator with the designation of Chief Commissioner. He is the Head of the Administration and was assisted by one Chief Secretary, two Secretaries, two Ex-Officio Secretaries, one Legal Remembrancer, three Deputy Secretaries, and six Assistant Secretaries, during the year 1960-61.

Consequent upon the reorganisation of the Administrative set-up of the Tripura Administration since the 1st June, 1961, the Secretariat now consists of the Chief Secretary, the Finance Secretary, the Judicial Secretary and 7 Deputy/Under Secretaries. A separate post of Development Commissioner who is also the ex-officio Secretary of the Departments placed under him has been sanctioned. He is assisted by one Deputy Development Commissioner. The post of the Legal Remembrancer has been abolished. The Judicial Secretary acts also as the Legal Remembrancer and he is assisted by one Assistant Legal Remembrancer. Besides, the Principal Engineer, the Director of Education and the Director of Rehabilitation have been appointed Ex-Officio Secretaries of Public Works Department, Education Department and Rehabilitation Department respectively.

Tripura is a one-District Territory. There is one District Magistrate and Collector, who coordinates the activities of all the branches in the District Administration with the help of two Additional District Magistrate and Collectors and one Senior Deputy Magistrate who are his immediate subordinates. The Principal Heads of the Departments of the Administration are the Principal Engineer, Superintendent of Police, the Director of Agriculture, Superintendent of V. M. Hospital, Director of Education Settlement Officer, Director of Industries, District Registrar, Divisional Forest Officer in charge of the Forest Department and Director of Rehabilitation.

For Administrative purposes the Territory has been divided into ten Sub-Divisions. These Sub-Divisions except Khowai have been grouped into three zones each under a Zonal Sub-Divisional Officer. The Central Zone consists of Sadar and Sonamura Sub-Divisions. The Northern Zone has been formed with Kailashahar, Dharmanagar and Kamalpur Sub-Divisions and the Southern Zone comprises Udaipur, Amarpur, Belonia and Sabroom Sub-Divisions. The Khowai Sub-Division has been placed in charge of another Sub-Divisional Officer. The Zonal Sub-Divisional Officers are assisted by one Additional Sub-Divisional Officer in each Sub-Division. The Additional Sub-Divisional Officers are working under the supervision and guidance of the Zonal Sub-Divisional Officers. All the Sub-Divisional and Additional Sub-Divisional Officers have been vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class and also powers of cognizance and transfer.

In each Sub-Division there are one or two Circle Officers who assist the Sub-Divisional or the Additional Sub-Divisional Officer in the matter of collection of revenue and making of various enquiries. There is a Treasury Officer at Agartala in the Sadar Sub-Division. In each Sub-Division except Sadar there is one Sub-Treasury Officer invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class. Besides Sub-Treasury works, the Sub-Treasury Officers assist the Sub-Divisional or Additional Sub-Divisional Officers in the day to day Administration of the Sub-Divisions. The Circle Officers are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class for assisting in the disposal of cases. Each Sub-Division is again divided into a few Tehsils according to its area and population. There are 45 Tehsils in this Territory and each Tehsil is in charge of a Tehsildar who is assisted by one or two Assistant Tehsildars. Their main function is to collect revenue. They are also called upon to collect certain statistical data as and when required by the Administration.

The Legislative Authority of this Territory vests in the Parliament of India and all the Central Acts and Laws are generally applicable to this Territory. Certain laws enacted by the old Rulers of this Territory are still in force. Certain provincial laws have also been extended to this area by the President.

The Court of the Judicial Commissioner is the highest judiciary in this Territory. There are one District and Sessions Judge, one Subordinate and Assistant Sessions Judge and eight Munsiffs having a separate court for each. The Munsiffs have also been invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class in order to enable them to try cases triable by such Magistrates.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Economic situation

Save and except heavy gales twice in the month of October at short intervals in Belonia and Sabroom Sub-divisions causing considerable damage to property including standing crops, there were no other natural calamity of a serious nature which affected the economic condition of the common people adversely during the year under report. The total loss of properties including damage to standing crops due to cyclones was estimated at Rs. 7,08,000/-.

Due to heavy and continuous downpour in the middle part of June, 1960, the rivers Howrah, Gomti and Manu were in spate inundating the low lying areas in the river valleys causing slight damage to the standing Aus crops, the total loss on this count being estimated at Rs. 2,17,400/-. Besides, there were sporadic rat attacks on Jhum crops but timely protective measures prevented extensive damage and heavy loss.

The monsoon was rather late in coming in the year under report and consequently the yield of Aus and Jute crops was comparatively small though that of Aman crops was very satisfactory. Jute which is the main cash crop and the major exportable agricultural produce in Tripura sold at a comparatively higher price than was prevalent in the previous year. As most of the houses are made of easily combustible materials such as bamboo, sun-grass etc. fire accidents in the dry seasons is a common feature in this Territory. During the period under report the number of sporadic fire accidents including several big fires in the markets in different parts of the Territory was rather large in comparison with the previous year, the total loss of properties due to the mishaps being estimated at Rs. 13,15,000/-.

To relieve the distress of the affected people and to promote production of foodgrains and other cash crops the following measures were taken.

Loans and advances

An amount of Rs. 99,000/- was disbursed to the needy agriculturalists for purchasing bullocks, seeds, fertilizers, agricultural implements etc. subject to recoupment in four equated annual instalments with interest at the rate of 4% per

annum. Besides, a sum of Rs. 1,35,675/- (@ Rs. 50/- per family) was advanced to the distressed tribal cultivators as loans for eradication of "dadan" by private mahajans from whom the tribals are accustomed to borrowing money at high rates of interest. This loan is repayable in a single instalment with interest @ Rs. 3½% per annum within one year from the date of issue of the advance. This measure was adopted to save the unsophisticated tribals from the clutches of traditional Mahajans Money lenders from whom the former used to borrow money on forward sale of their agricultural produce at abnormally low prices in order to meet their demand for money during the lean season. Distribution of the above categories of loans and advances during the period under report is as under :

Sl. No.	Name of the sub-Division	Loans disbursed for purchase of bullocks, seeds etc.	Dadan [crops loan] paid to tribal agriculturists.
1.	Dharmanagar	Rs 10 000 00	Rs. 30,000 00
2.	Kailashahar	Rs 10,000 00	Rs. 50,000 00
3.	Kamalpur	Rs. 1,000 00	Rs. 18,025 00
4.	Khowai	Rs. 10 000 00	Rs 17,000 00
5.	Sadar	Rs 20,000 00	Rs 5,000 00
6.	Sonamura	Rs. 16,000 00	—
7.	Udaipur	Rs 5,000 00	—
8.	Amarpur	Rs. 5,000 00	Rs. 11,650 00
9.	Belonia	Rs. 17,000 00	Rs. 2 000 00
10.	Sabroom	Rs. 5,000 00	Rs. 2,000 00
	Total—	Rs. 99,000 00	Rs. 1 35,675 00

The following relief measures were undertaken to render assistance to the victims of natural calamities during the year under review.

Flood

The most deserving cases of flood victims were granted relief in cash and kind. Skimmed milk powder was also distributed. Besides, the affected agriculturists were provided with loan for purchase of seeds, fertilizers etc.

Cyclone

- Cash grant (gratuitous) for reconstruction of damaged houses, ..Rs. 30,000 00
- Permit to extract house building materials such as sun-grass, house post etc. from outside the reserved Forest areas, ... Freely granted.

Fire Accident

- Gratuitous relief issued to fire victims who were rendered homeless. Rs. 3,500 00
- Loans to fire victims for reconstruction of gutted house. ... Rs. 21,000 00

Relief measure for bad crops.

In the year 1959-60 extensive damages were caused by rats on the Jhum crops in the northern Sub Divisions of the Territory as a result of which there prevailed scarcity of food and great economic depression in the affected areas necessitating the provision to the indigent for maintaining their purchasing power. Test relief operations had to be continued in the affected areas in order to provide employment to the indigent till the harvest of Jhum crops in the month of August, 1960. A sum of Rs. 48 595'00 was spent for the purpose.

Legislation

The Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill, 1960 was passed during the year and published in the Tripura Gazette on the 2nd December, 1960 and the Rules thereunder are under preparation.

Collection of Land Revenue

The total number of estates paying revenue is 1,31,435. The current demand for the year stood at Rs. 12,03,408/- as against Rs. 12 01,482/- in the previous year. The increase in demand was due to new settlements. The total realisable demand including arrears of Rs. 10,26,998/- stood at Rs. 22,30,406/-. The total amount collected during the year was Rs. 8,35,217/- against current demand and Rs. 5,52,806/- against arrear demand. Thus the percentage of collection was 69% of the current demand and 54% of the arrear demand. With a view to improving collection of revenue special instructions were issued to the Revenue Officers. They organised camps in the interior to accelerate collection. But as they were busy with census work during the collection season, the result was not up to expectation. Simultaneously action was taken to bring all the toujis up to date.

Abatement of revenue

The total amount of abatement of land revenue allowed to the owners of lands for different purposes during the year was Rs. 6,380'00 nP.

Settlement of land

1,860 settlement cases with an area of 7,440 acres and revenue of Rs. 12,050'50 nP. were sanctioned during the year under report. Action was taken to settle lands with the Jumias, the landless agriculturists and the refugees as expeditiously as possible.

Certificate

The total number of certificate cases instituted during the year was 7,476. The balance of the previous year was 30,939. The total number of cases disposed of was 6,448 and the amount recovered during the year was Rs. 3,69,073/-. The outstanding amount of the pending cases stands at Rs. 64,23,645.00 only.

Revenue Circle

Considering the vastness of the tehsil area and with a view to ensuring efficient running of the Revenue Administration a new revenue circle was opened at Chowmanu under Kailashahar Sub-Division during the year under review.

LAND ACQUISITION

The Additional District Magistrate & Collector-II is the ex-Officio Land Acquisition Collector. The sanctioned strength of the establishment of this office is 54, besides 3 Officers including Land Acquisition Officer, who is in subordinate charge of this office.

The following Acts are in force in Tripura for acquisition of land :—

- (i) The Land Acquisition Act (Act I of 1894).
- (ii) The West Bengal Land Development and Planning (Amendment) Act, 1955.

Below is given a statement indicating the disposal of work during the year under review :—

(i) Total No. of cases pending at the close of the financial year 1959-60...	33
(ii) Total No. of cases instituted during the year under report ..	155
(iii) Total No. of cases disposed of during the year under report...	107
(iv) Area involved...	792.534 acres.
(v) Amount awarded...	Rs. 14,27,542.31 nP.
(vi) Amount disbursed during the year ...	Rs. 11,36,665.29 nP.
(vii) No. of cases pending at the close of the year.	81

EXCISE

The Excise Administration in this Territory is the direct responsibility of the Chief Officer of Excise which post is being held at present by the Addl District Magistrate & Collector-I in addition to his own duties. He exercises supervision through two Inspectors—one in-charge of the Central Warehouse and the other responsible for supervision of work of excise field staff.

The entire Territory is divided into six Zones, each in-charge of one Sub-Inspector and 3 guards. The six zones are as below ;—

1. Dharmanagar.
2. Kailashahar.
3. Khowai and Kamalpur.
4. Sadar.
5. Udaipur, Amarpur and Sonamura. and
6. Belonia and Sabroom.

Legislation undertaken and laws extended

The Tripura State Excise Act (Act II of 1296 T. E.) as amended by Act V of 1326 T. E. is still in force here. No new Act was extended to this Territory during the year under review. The existing State law being out-dated and unsuited to the present conditions, the West Bengal Act is being enforced in this Territory from the 1st October, 1961.

General Financial position and tax measures undertaken

According to the accepted tendered rate the excise duty on, and the price of, country liquor were realised at Rs. 8.63 nP. and Rs. 4.87 nP. per gallon respectively during the year under review. The excise shops are settled with the highest bidders by auction.

The following licenses were issued to dealers during the year under review :—

<u>License fee</u>	<u>License issued to</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
Rs. 25/-	Pharmacy holders	Medicine containing India made spirit and rectified spirit.
Rs. 10/-	—do—	Dangerous Drugs
Rs. 20/-	—do—	Medicated wines.
Rs. 25/-	Homeo practitioners	Rectified spirit.
Rs. 25/-	Dealers (Retail)	Methylated spirit.
Rs. 60/-	Dealers (Wholesale)	Methylated spirit.
Rs. 100/-	Dealers (Retail)	Foreign liquor shop.
Rs. 70/-	Vendors	Bar Restaurant.

Progressive Introduction of Prohibition

Prohibition is still in the stage of inception in Tripura. The general policy of prohibition has, however, been kept in mind. Sale of opium from excise shops has been totally discontinued from 1. 4. 1959 and opium is supplied only to the addicts on medical permits direct from the Treasury and Sub-Treasuries. A DRY DAY has also been introduced for sale of liquor including country liquor, while the strength of the latter has been reduced from 30 U. P. to 40 U. P.

Chemical examination of sample

Ganja and opium samples are sent to the Government Chemical Examiner, Calcutta.

Total excise revenue and charges

<u>Gross revenue</u>	<u>Charges</u>	<u>Net revenue</u>
Rs. 2,16,561'55 nP.	Rs 61,500'00	Rs. 1,55,061'55 nP.

The following statement shows the amount of revenue derived from Excise under various items during the year under review :—

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1. Bid money realised from lease holders (Country liquor licensees)	Rs 20,155'00
2 Duty realised from country liquor	Rs. 1,60,604'30 nP.
3. Duty realised from opium	Rs. 4,564'39 nP
4 Duty and Pass fee realised from foreign liquor	Rs. 15,274 88 nP.
5. Duty and license fee realised from Methy- lated spirit	Rs 10,453'50 nP.
6. Duty and license fee realised from Recti- fied spirit.	Rs 200'00
7. License fee realised from Pharmacy Holders, i.e., Medicated wine, license fee, Dangerous Drugs license fee etc.	Rs 5,309'48 nP.
	<u>Rs. 2,16,561'55 nP.</u>

COUNTRY LIQUOR

The revenue receipt from country liquor for the period is shown below :—

<u>Bid money</u>	<u>Duty realised</u>
Rs. 20,155'00	Rs. 1,60 604'30 nP.

A fixed rate of Rs. 2/- per bottle of 22 oz. is being charged at present as the retail price of country liquor

The privilege of free home brewing of 'Pachwai' to the extent of 20 seers at a time for domestic consumption by the tribals is still in force. This limit can be exceeded only with the special permission of the Collector for ceremonial occasions.

No. 'Tari' is prepared within the Territory nor is there any demand for it. Palmyra and date trees are very few in the Territory.

INDIA-MADE FOREIGN LIQUOR

Licenses are issued annually to vendors by the Chief Officer of Excise for the retail sale of foreign liquor. Licensed vendors obtain their supply from West Bengal on payment of a duty of Rs. 40/- per gallon for India-made foreign liquor and a pass fee of -/8/- (annas eight) and -/4/- (annas four) per quart and pint bottle respectively for foreign liquor manufactured out-side India. A sum of Rs. 2/- is charged as duty for import of India-made Beer per gallon. At present, there are four foreign liquor shops in Tripura. Three of the shops are located in the town of Agartala while the fourth is at Dharmanagar. The total import of foreign liquor during the year under review was 594 gallons and the duty and pass fee realised amounted to Rs. 15,274.88 nP.

INDUSTRIAL SPIRIT

No industry has yet been started in the Territory necessitating the use of spirit for industrial purposes.

RECTIFIED SPIRIT AND METHYLATED SPIRIT

Licenses are being issued by the Chief Officer of Excise to dealers. Licensed vendors get their supply from West Bengal and Assam on payment of Rs. 5/- and Rs. 2.50 nP. per gallon of Rectified spirit and Methylated spirit respectively. The total amount realised from license fee and duty during the year under report from rectified spirit and Methylated spirit is Rs. 200.00 and Rs. 10,453.50 nP. respectively.

GANJA

Ganja grows in abundance in this Territory. No ganja is sold from the Government licensed shops. This is in accordance with the Resolution No. 5 of the All India Narcotics Conference, 1956. No one obtains any license for purchase of ganja for Ayurvedic preparation.

BHANG

There is no demand for bhang in this Territory as this shrub grows wild throughout the Territory. No license is sought for the use of bhang in medicinal preparations.

CHARAS

No license was issued for "Charas" in this Territory and the possession of this intoxicating drug is totally prohibited.

OPIUM

There is no cultivation of opium in this Territory. The entire supply of opium is obtained from the Ghazipur Opium Factory. Five seers of opium was purchased from Ghazipur during the period under report for issue to the addicts for consumption. The total revenue from the sale of opium during the period under report came to Rs. 4,564.39 nP. as against Rs. 4,875/- in the previous year and Rs. 32,728.20 nP. in 1958-59. The gradual decline of opium revenue is attributable to the introduction of rationing and prohibition.

OPIUM SMOKING

Opium smoking was prohibited in Tripura in 1947 and the prohibition continues. This is allowed only under medical certificate in case of the existing addicts. As the Government of India and the Administration of Tripura are committed to complete prohibition of opium smoking, wide-spread publicity has been given to this through the Press and other agencies. There were no opium smoking offences during the period under report. No industry has so far been developed in Tripura involving the use of opium in the manufacture of medicinal preparations. There was no demand for any such license.

COCAINE

No license for the sale or permit for the possession of Cocaine was issued during the year under review. The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 has been extended to this Territory. Licenses are being issued only to license holders of Pharmacies for the sale of Dangerous Drugs.

The following tables give the figures relating to detection, prosecution and conviction for offences against the Excise Opium Laws :—

A Number of cases.

Cases detected	Cases sent to court	Cases disposed of departmentally	Cases ended in conviction	Cases ended in acquittal	Cases pending at the end of the year
96	96	Nil	83	Nil	13

B Classification of offences.

Country liquor	Foreign liquor	Opium	Ganja
84	Nil	Nil	12

C. Number of persons involved.

No. of persons tried	No. of persons convicted	No. of persons acquitted	No. of persons under trial
83	83	Nil	13

REGISTRATION

Shri N. M. Patnaik, I. A. S., Chief Commissioner, Tripura, continued to function as the Inspector General of Registration during the period under review and Shri L. B. Thanga, I. F. A. S., Additional District Magistrate & Collector, continued to function as the District Registrar.

There are three Departmental Sub-Registry Offices—one each at Sadar, Dharmanagar and Udaipur. There are seven ex-officio Sub-Registry Offices at the Head Quarters of each of the Civil Sub-Divisions at Kailashahar, Sonamura, Belonia, Khowai, Kamalpur, Sabroom and Amarpur. There is a joint Sub-Registrar attached to the Sadar Office.

The Registration of documents in all these offices was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, and the Tripura

Registration Rules, 1954. The details of Registration conducted during the year under review are given below :—

District	Number of registration Offices	Number of registration		Total of Col. 3 & 4	Movable property
		Compulsory	Optional		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tripura	10	59018	6277	65295	831

Total of Col. 5 & 6	Aggregate value of property transferred		Total of Col. 8 & 9
	Affecting immovable property	Affecting movable property	
7	8	9	10
66,126	2,88,34 686.63	7,36,908.84	2,95,71,595.47

Total receipt	Refund	Total expenditure	Total income	Remark
11	12	13	14	15
2,04,818.50	Nil	89,009.58	1,15,808.92	

The Record Room of the Registration Department has been well furnished with racks and arrangement has been made in the record room for consolidation of the records from the out-lying Sub Divisions in accordance with the Tripura Registration Rules, 1954.

SURVEY SETTLEMENT

To carry out Survey-Settlement Operation in the Union Territory of Tripura a ten-year Survey-Settlement plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,33,77,000/- (Rupees one crore thirty three lakhs and seventy seven thousand) only was sanctioned by the Government of India.

With the introduction of the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960 it is decided that the implementation of Land Reforms should also be done by the Survey-Settlement Department along with the Survey Settlement Operation. A revised programme of Survey-Settlement Operation was accordingly drawn up superimposing the implementation of Land Reforms and it covers the period from 1959-60 to 1965-66. The work including Land Reforms is in progress according to that revised programme, which has been prepared after taking into consideration the available resources in respect of technical staff, equipment, instruments, transport facility and the experience so far gathered.

This Operation was intended to cover the following processes :—

- (a) the Survey and Mapping of lands ;
- (b) the preparation of a Record-of-rights ;
- (c) the Settlement of Land Revenue ; and
- (d) the collection of various statistics.

In short the basic object of the Operation is to obtain as clear and as accurate an enunciation as possible of the right and possession on the land, to effect such adjustment in them as is necessary in the interests of revenue as also of fairness and equity and to make an accurate map of all details inside a village-

It may be noted at the outset that for Survey and Settlement Operation the season commences from October and ends with September. The progress achieved upto 31-12-60, the work done from 1.1.1961 to 31.3.61 and the total work done upto 31.3.61 are shown below :—

	Work done upto 31.12.60 (in sq. miles).	Work done from 1.1.61 to 31.3.61 (in sq. miles).	Total work done upto 31.3.61 (in sq. miles.)
1. Village Boundary Demarcation	3419'00	255'00	3674'00
2. Traverse	1932'00	218'00	2250'00
3. Kistwar [Internal Survey]	1118'16	382'06	1500'22
4. Khanapuri [Preliminary record writing]	842'00	360'18	1202'18
5. Bujharat [Local explanation]	317'43	310'32	627'75

With the enactment of Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960, the operation acquired a new significance, and will now have two more objectives, namely :—

- (a) to afford a basis for the preparation of Compensation Roll under the Act ;
- (b) to collect and correlate as much information as possible regarding the tenure of land to facilitate the implementation of Land Reforms.

It will be appreciated that Land Reforms cannot be undertaken without detailed information in regard to the tenure of land. One of the main objectives of the Settlement Operation, therefore, is to make such information available and it will be evident from the progress so far achieved that much headway has already been made in that respect. In fact all possible arrangements were kept ready for introduction of all the provisions of the Act in Kamalpur and Sadar Sub-Divisions. Nearly all provisions of the Act except those relating to Land Reforms were made applicable throughout the Territory of Tripura on the 14th April, 1961 while Land Reforms provisions were also applied to Kamalpur Sub-Division on the 1st day of Vaisak, 1368 B. S. (14th April, 1961).

Along with Survey-Settlement Operations it has also been arranged to carry out a Soil and Land-Use Survey which will facilitate maximum production on a sustained basis on treatment of land according to its needs and use according to its capability. The main idea is to classify the land according to its capability. Preparation of a soil map showing the above details has been undertaken along with other various types of maps such as the Village map, Block Map, Thana Map Sub-Divisional Map and the map of the Union Territory of Tripura-

A provision of Rs. 24,34,900/- had been made in the budget for the year 1960-61 but subsequently the provision was reduced to Rs. 16,61,700/- out of which Rs. 15,55,000/- was spent upto the 31st March 1961

In a Territory like Tripura which contains undulating tillas and dense forests infested with wild animals danger lurks at every corner. In most places there is not even a foot-track. Leeches attack with uncanny malignity and tick bite causes high fever. There have been several cases of such fever amongst the field staff of the Survey and Settlement Department.

The rainy season which starts very early in this Territory and continues for about seven months adds to the troubles and difficulties of the field staff. In spite of these difficulties the progress achieved upto date is encouraging and it is expected that the operation will be completed according to the phased programme.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

The general financial position of Tripura for the year 1960-61 is analysed below in respect of the anticipated Revenue and Expenditure as per sanctioned Budget Estimates for the year 1960-61.

The total revenue is estimated at Rs. 39.58 lakhs, the principal sources of Revenue being Land Revenue, State Excise, Stamps, Forests, Registration, Electricity Schemes and Miscellaneous other minor items. Full details are given in the following statement :—

<u>Name of Heads :</u>	<u>Budget Estimates 1960-61 :</u>
VII—Land Revenue—	13,50,000
VIII—State Excise—	1,65,000
IX—Stamps—	4,20,000
X—Forest—	8,25,000
XI—Registration—	2,10,000
XII—Taxes on Vehicles—	1,20,000
XIII—Other Taxes and Duties—	1,90,000
XX—Interest—	—
XXI—Administration of Justice—	70,000
XXII—Jails—	8,000
XXIII—Police—	12,000
XXVI—Education—	1,25,000
XXVII—Medical—	7,000
XXVIII—Public Health—	—
XXIX—Agriculture—	2,10,000
XXXI—Co-operation.	1,000
XXXII—Industries & Supplies—	70,000
XXXVI—Miscellaneous Department—	7,000
XXXIX—Civil Works—	2,00,000
XLI—Electricity Scheme—	(—) 1,77,000
XLV—Stationery and Printing—	10,000
XLIV—Receipts in aid of superannuation—	—
XLVI—Miscellaneous—	1,00,000
LIA—Receipt on Account of Community Project—	35,000
	<hr/>
Total :	39,58,000
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As against Revenue income stated above, the total expenditure during the year under review stood at Rs. 6,45,89,000/-. The details are given below :—

(I) Direct Demands on the Revenue :

(a) Taxes on Income-Taxes on Agricultural Income.	Rs. 7,000
(b) Land Revenue.	Rs. 32,59,000
(c) State Excise.	Rs. 57,000
(d) Stamps.	Rs. 20,000
(e) Forest.	Rs. 10,81,000
(f) Registration.	Rs. 88,000
(g) Taxes on Vehicles.	Rs. 1,60,000
(h) Other Taxes & Duties	Rs. 2,00,000
(i) Irrigation on Works etc.	Rs. 2,25,000
	<hr/>
	Rs. 50,97,000

(II) Civil Administration :

(a) General Administration.	Rs. 17,68,000
(b) Administration of Justice.	Rs. 2,62,000
(c) Jails	Rs. 2,87,000
(d) Police.	Rs. 53,70,000
(e) Education.	Rs. 45,51,000
(f) Medical.	Rs. 8,20,000
(g) Public Health.	Rs. 3,97,000
(h) Agriculture.	Rs. 20,21,000
(i) Animal Husbandry.	Rs. —
(j) Co-operation	Rs. 3,95,000
(k) Industries & Supplies.	Rs. 15,21,000
	<hr/>

Miscellaneous Departments :

(l) Expenditure of Labour Scheme.	Rs. 54,100
(m) Statistical Deptt.	Rs. 60,600
(n) Fire Service.	Rs. 2,42,500
(o) Procurement of Rice and Paddy.	Rs. 2,51,900
(p) Civil Supplies Deptt.	Rs. 63,800
(q) Export Trade Controller.	Rs. 3,100
	<hr/>

Rs. 1,80,68,000

Carried Over :

Rs. 2,31,65,000

(III) Miscellaneous :

B. F. Rs 2,31,65,000

(a) Receipts from Electricity Scheme.	Rs	6 72,000
(b) Famine Relief.	Rs.	25,000
(c) Stationery and Printing.	Rs.	1,04,000
(d) Contribution towards the upkeep of Public places of Worship.	Rs.	63,000
(e) Grant to Agartala Municipality.	Rs.	20,000
(f) Contribution to the Postal Department for deficit running of the Post Offices.	Rs.	36,000
(g) Grant to District Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Board.	Rs.	3 100
(h) Contributions for Social and Moral Hygiene and After Care Service.	Rs.	2,83,100
(i) Grants to the Tripura Territorial Council.	Rs	1,30 00 000
(j) Other Miscellaneous Expenditure Publicity and Propaganda. 1,66,200 Expenditure on celebration of Republic Day. 20,000	Rs.	1,86 200
(k) Expenditure on Welfare of Backward Classes.	Rs.	31,39,800
(l) Extension of the coverage of Employment Service.	Rs.	15 900
(m) Collection of Market Information Centre.	Rs	4,600
(n) Scheme for Training of Craftsmen	Rs.	4 71 300

Rs. 1,80,24 000

(IV) Community Development Project,
National Extension Service and
Local Development Works.

Rs. 15 63,000

Total : 4 27 52 000

Estimates of Expenditure for Tripura which were included in the Central Demands are given below ;—

(i) Demand No. '18-External Affairs'
(Tripura East Bengal Boundary)

(a) Construction of Pillars.	Rs	40,000
(b) Demarcation of Boundary.	Rs.	87,200

Rs. 1,27,200

(ii) Demand No. '31—Superannuation Allowances & Pensions'		
(a) Superannuation Allowances and Pensions,	Rs. 3,37 000	
(b) Gratuities.	Rs. 90,000	
		Rs 4 27 00)
(iii) Demand No '52—Privy Purses and allowances of Rulers' :		
(a) Privy Purses (charged)	Rs. 3,30,000	
(b) Allowances to Relations etc, of Rulers of former Indian States	Rs. 2,16,000	
		Rs. 5,46,000
		Rs. 11,00,200
		Rs. 4,38,52,200
(iv) Demand No. '70—Election'		Rs. 68,800
(v) Demand No. '91—Central Road Fund'		Rs. 24,000
(vi) Demand No. '92— Communication (including National high wages) :—		
(a) Minor works.	Rs. 26 000	
(b) Other Communications.	Rs. 13,00,00)	
(c) Tools & Plants.	Rs. 2,75 000	
		Rs 16 01 000
(vii) Demand No. '96—Other Civil works :-		
(a) Original Works,	Rs. 11 72 000	
(b) Repairs.	Rs. 8,00 000	
(c) Establishments.	Rs. 12 85,000	
(d) Tools & Plants	Rs 1 63 000	
(e) Suspense.	Rs. 52,00 00)	
		Rs. 86 20,000
(viii) Demand No. '125—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power :-		
(a) Irrigation works,	Rs 1 60,000	
(b) Nationalisation of Agartala Electric Supply.	Rs. 8 11,000	
		Rs. 9,71,000
(ix) Demand No. '133—Capital Outlay on Roads'	Rs —	Rs. 55,00,000
(x) Demand No. '136—Capital Outlay on Buildings'	Rs —	Rs. 39 52 000
	Total :	Rs. 6,45,89,000

(C) Besides the estimated expenditure of Rs. 6.45 89,000/- there is a provision of Rs 15 95 000/- for Tripura in respect of Miscellaneous Loans and Advances by the Central Government under Demand No '117' as detailed below :-

(a) Loans to Agartala Municipality	Rs. 4 00 000
(b) Loans for Improvement of Markets in Tripura	Rs 46 000
(c) Loans to agriculturists in Tripura	Rs. 4 00 000
(d) Re-settlement of landless Agricultural Workers in Tripura.	Rs. 22 000
(e) Loans to Distressed People in Tripura.	Rs 2,00,000
(f) Loans for Small Scale Industries in Tripura.	Rs. 1 30,000
(g) Loans for Handicraft Industries in Tripura	Rs. 10 000
(h) Loans for Development of Hand Loom Industries in Tripura	Rs. 70 000
(i) Loans for Community Development Project & National Extension Service Schemes in Tripura	Rs 2,63,000
(j) Loans to Government Servants for the purchase of motor cars and other conveyances.	Rs 54 000
Total :—	Rs 15 95 000

Detailed Statement of Final Grant after Re-appropriation and Expenditure upto March, 1961 (preliminary) relating to Area Demand No. 57-Tripura, 1960-61,

Head of Account	Final Grant after Re-appropriation	Expenditure figures upto March, 1961 (ply.)
1	2	3
(1) Direct Demand on the Revenue :		
(a) Taxes on Income-Taxes on Agri. Income :	6,567	6,382
(b) Land Revenue :	28,99,386	29,20,590
(c) State Excise :	63,040	63,232
(d) Stamps :	20,000	15,734
(e) Forest :	11,21,508	10,75,194
(f) Registration :	89,790	83,921
(g) Taxes on Vehicles :	1,57,974	1,57,154
(h) Other Taxes & Duties :	1,99,000	1,99,000
(i) Irrigation on Works etc :	3,33,820	2,43,090
Total :—	<u>48,91,085</u>	<u>47,64,297</u>

Head of Account	Final grant after re-appropriation	Expenditure figures upto March, 1961 (ply)
1	2	3
(2) <u>Civil Administration :</u>		
(a) General Administration :	18,93,521	19,10,422
(b) Administration of Justice :	2,71,266	2,76,502
(c) Jails :	3,68,340	3,58,275
(d) Police :	52,84,100	34,27,618
(e) Education :	42,31,900	38,98,505
(f) Medical :	14,12,086	11,34,960
(g) Public Health :	6,14,900	4,62,464
(h) Agriculture :	20,15,600	17,37,830
(i) Animal Husbandry :	—	—
(j) Co-operation :	3,74,570	3,69,391
(k) Industries & Supplies :	20,82,800	17,52,109
<u>Miscellaneous Departments :</u>		
(l) Expenditure on Labour Scheme :	46,200	46,646
(m) Statistical Department :	81,200	77,785
(n) Fire Service :	1,35,990	1,06,842
(o) Procurement of Rice and Paddy :	2,99,037	2,99,227
(p) Civil Supplies Department :	27,963	27,450
(q) Export Trade Controller :	2,078	2,371
	Total :-	
	<u>1,91,41,551</u>	<u>1,58,88,397</u>
(3) <u>Miscellaneous</u>		
(a) Receipt from Electricity Scheme :	6,47,440	1,43,118
(b) Famine Relief :	6,25,000	5,89,836
(c) Stationery & Printing :	1,13,500	1,09,582
(d) Irrecoverable temporary loans & advance—written off :	51,232	90
(e) Contribution towards the upkeep of public places of worships :	63,000	63,089
(f) Grant to Agartala Municipality :	9,54,400	9,54,400
(g) Contribution to the Postal Deptt. for the deficit running of the Post Offices :	36,946	36,946
(h) Grant to Dist. soldiers' Sailors' & Airmens' Board :	3,885	3,885

Head of Account.	Final grant after re-appropriation.	Expenditure figure upto March, 1961 (ply)
(i) Contribution for Social & Moral Hygiene & after-care service :	—	—
(j) Grant to the Tripura Territorial Council ;	1,78,93 000	1,78,93,000
(k) Other Miscellaneous expenditure		
Publicity & Propaganda :	2,80 339	2,80,365
Expenditure on celebration of Republic day :	25 000	24 587
(l) Expenditure on welfare of Backward classes :	4,65,500	4 65,000
(m) Extension of the coverage of employment service :	16,900	16 754
(n) Collection of market information centre :	4,250	4,035
(o) Scheme for Training of Craftsmen	3 10,408	2,43,474
(p) Charges in connection with Village Panchayet Act :	36,204	35,984
Total :—	<u>2,08,78,564</u>	<u>2,08,64,145</u>
(4) Community Development Project, National Extension Service & Local Development work :	21,42,800	18,01,997
Total Tripura	<u>4,77,01,440</u>	<u>4,33,18,836</u>

*Receipts Statement under different heads of Accounts
during the year 1960-61,*

Sl. No	Abstract of Major Heads :	Progressive from 1st April, 1960 to 31st March, 1961	REMARKS
1	2	3	4
Part-I			
1. VII—	Land Revenue :	14,52,457.76	
2. VIII—	State Excise :	2,22,751.03	
3. IX—	Stamps :	4,38,725.30	
4. X—	Forest :	—	Not received from A. G. Assam, Shillong.
;			

1	2	3	4
5, XI—	Registration :	2,04,751.32	
6, XII—	Receipts under Motor Vehicles Act :	1,51,123.00	
7, XIII—	Other Taxes & Duties :	2,34,293.55	
8, XXI—	Administration of Justice :	45,189.96	
9, XXII—	Jails :	11,737.42	
10, XXIII—	Police :	52,698.22	
11, XXVI—	Education :	1,97,845.94	
12, XXVII—	Medical :	14,269.62	
13, XXVIII—	Public Health :	1,583.45	
14, XXIX—	Agriculture :	1,30,082.88	
15, XXXI—	Co-operation :	786.12	
16, XXXII—	Industries :	1,49,394.29	
17, XXXIX—	Civil Works :	87,794.46	
18, XLI—	Electricity Schemes :	1,46,971.57	
19, XXXVI—	Miscellaneous Department : (—)	75,140.05	
20, XLVI—	Miscellaneous :	1,60,681.79	
Part-II			
21, IV—	Taxes on Income other Than Corporation Tax :	85,813.41	
22, XX—	Interest :	1,23,967.87	
23, XLIV—	Receipt in Aid of Superannuation :	7,633.13	
24, XLV—	Stationery & Printing :	20,269.84	
Grand Total :—		38,65,681.88	

NATIONAL SMALL SAVINGS

The National Savings Organisation in Tripura is doing its best to make the people conversant with the aims and objects of the Small Savings Schemes. Within a short period, it has been possible to make the people more savings-minded than before. In fact the savings-habit is increasing and agents and well-wishers of the Organisation are exerting their best for bettering their achievements.

All Authorised Agents are working under the Standardised Agency System since its inception here and their work has been extended to all parts of Tripura.

The Tripura Mahila Samity is working as Agents under the Women's Savings Campaign and their progress is satisfactory.

Savings stamps are being sold regularly in almost all the schools of the Territory. The idea behind this scheme is to give an impetus to students towards small savings. Successful attempts were made to sell savings stamps in shops and different private establishments situated in the local markets. Savings stamps worth about Rs. 1,000/- were thus sold almost every month during the year under review.

Attention was directed towards successful implementation of the Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme, and the public received this scheme with enthusiasm. The number of new accounts opened during the year was 114.

The scheme for the distribution of "Sanchay Kumbhas" for the purpose of small savings in the rural areas was introduced last year. A number of Kumbhas were distributed in the Jirania, Salema and Panisagar blocks and a total amount of about Rs. 3,000/- was collected and invested in N. P. S. C. and in purchasing Prize Bonds.

Some steel savings boxes were distributed by the District Savings Organiser in the Sadar and other Sub-divisional towns. The boxes were opened at the end of every month and the amount was invested in N. P. S. C. More steel boxes have been requisitioned by the District Savings Organiser to meet the need of the prospective savers in different areas.

On the 1st April, 1960, sale of Prize Bonds was introduced and bonds of the value of Rs. 69,000/- were sold during the year under review.

Progress on investments in Small Savings Schemes in Tripura :—

<u>Target for 1959-60</u>	<u>Achievements.</u>
(Net collection)	(Net collection)
Rs. 6,00,000/-	Rs. 7,20,000/-
<u>Target for 1960-61.</u>	<u>Achievements.</u>
(Net collection).	(Net collection).
Rs. 7,00,000/-	Rs. 14,26,000/-

LEGISLATION & LAWS

During the year 1960-61 Shri T. P. Choudhury, M. Sc., B. L., was in charge of the Office of the Legal Remembrancer.

Tripura is a Centrally Administered Area without any legislature. As such its legislative functions are mainly confined to sending proposals by respective departments of the Administration to the Government of India for extension of

Acts of other States to this Territory under the Union Territories (Laws) Act, 1950, and framing of rules under different Acts as are in force by respective departments of this Administration.

During the year under report, the Central Government under the powers conferred by the Union Territories (Laws) Act, 1950, extended to this Territory the following Acts of other States :—

1. The Bengal Agricultural Income-Tax (Amendment) Act, 1957 (West Bengal Act XXVIII of 1957).
2. The West Bengal Security (Amendment) Act, 1960 (West Bengal Act 23 of 1960).

Besides the Acts mentioned above, Lok Sabha also passed two Acts for this Territory which are indicated below :—

1. The Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960.
2. The Tripura Municipal Law (Repeal) Act, 1960.

A provision for Rs. 9800/- was made in the Budget against the head "27-Administration of Justice-B. 1-Law Officers". But this being inadequate for meeting the litigation costs, an amount of Rs. 3,000/- in addition was obtained through Re-appropriation. The total amount thus stood at Rs. 12,800/-. But the total expenditure was Rs. 13,020/- indicating an excess of Rs. 220 -.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

The highest judiciary in Tripura is the Court of the Judicial Commissioner. Shri T. N. R. Thirumalpad, continued as the Judicial Commissioner for Tripura during the year under report.

The Judicial Commissioner of Tripura is also the Judicial Commissioner for Manipur. He holds Court in Tripura for about two weeks in a month.

The total receipts in the Judicial Commissioner's Court during the period under review amounted to Rs. 36,469/- which shows a rise in receipts compared with the previous years. The total expenditure during the period was Rs. 36,020/-.

The following statement shows the number of cases filed, pending and disposed of in the Judicial Commissioner's Court in the last five years.

Year	NATURE OF CASES/SUITS					
	Institu- tions	Civil Total for disposal	Disposed of	Institu- tions	Criminal Total for disposal	Disposed of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1957	44	87	30	62	107	68
1958	105	160	42	83	120	57
1959	98	216	51	114	178	80
1960	126	294	84	165	260	159
1961	40	250	56	18	119	47
(upto 31st March)						

Pending upto the end of March :—

Civil — 194

Criminal — 72

It will be seen that there has been a gradual increase of both institutions and disposals of cases in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

There are 10 Civil Courts subordinate to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, of which one is the District Judge's Court, one is the Subordinate Judge's Court and the remaining eight are Courts of Munsiffs.

The District Judge functions also as Sessions Judge, Special Judge under Prevention of Corruption Act, Presiding Officer of Labour Court and Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation. He is also functioning as the Land Acquisition Judge. The Subordinate Judge is also vested with the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge.

Besides, there are one District Magistrate, two Addl. District Magistrates, one Senior Deputy Magistrate and 38 Stipendiary Magistrates to try Criminal cases,

The number of cases instituted and disposed of during the period under report in different Subordinate Civil Courts is as follows :—

Name of the Court	Nature of suits/cases	Institu- tions	Disposals.
District & Sessions Judge's Court, Tripura, Agartala.	Civil Appeal and other cases—	457	258
	Criminal Motion, Appeal & Special cases—	295	265
	Sessions cases—	52	34
	Total—	804	557
Sub-Judge's Court, Agartala		199	177
Munsiff Court, Dharmanagar		279	323
Munsiff Court, Kailashahar		286	353
Munsiff Court, Kamalpur		157	150
Munsiff Court, Khowai		228	221
Munsiff Court, Sadar		912	724
Munsiff Court, Udaipur		128	241
Munsiff Court, Sonamura		64	54
Munsiff Court, Belonia		190	219
	Total—	2,443	2,462
	Grand Total—	3,247	3,019

The total receipts in the District & Sessions Judge's Court and Courts subordinate there-to during the period under report amounted to Rs. 90,000/- only.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

Advisory Committee for Tripura

The Advisory Committee for Tripura which was constituted to advise the Home Minister in regard to the general questions of policy relating to the Administration of Tripura continued to function as in previous years and held two meetings during the year under report.

Eastern Zonal Council

The Territory of Tripura has been included in the list of States of the Eastern Zone of the Five Zonal Councils constituted under Section 15 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956. The Eastern Zonal Council held one meeting during the period under report.

District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board

The District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board which was constituted in 1956 continued to function as before during the year under the Additional District Magistrate as its President.

The Board organised three colonies of ex-servicemen in the Sadar Sub-Division at Paschim Noabadi, Nagichara and Madhuban where 262 ex-servicemen have been given settlement provisionally. Applications from 571 ex-servicemen for rehabilitation are under consideration. A scheme for establishing a colony in the Belonia Sub-Division for the rehabilitation of 250 families of ex-servicemen was taken up and the land for the purpose was made available during the year. But the scheme could not be implemented as the ex-servicemen were not willing to settle down in the locality in view of its close proximity to the Pakistan border. However, the question of establishing the colony at Belonia is still under active consideration. There are two registered Co-operative Societies in the two colonies at Nagichara and Khowai. The question of registration of two other societies is under consideration of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. There is a social centre in the Nagichara colony which undertook various kinds of welfare activities. Opening of a similar centre either at Paschim Noabadi or at Madhuban colony is under consideration. There is a Primary School functioning in the Nagichara colony area.

A brief outline of other activities of the Board during the period under report is given below :—

33 duplicate Discharge Certificates had been obtained from the respective Records Offices for the ex-servicemen who had lost their original certificates.

The Secretary of the Board, in addition to his normal tour to the Sub-Divisions, supervised the various welfare activities in the ex-servicemen's colonies at Nagichara, Paschim-Noabadi, Madhuban and Maharanipur (Teliamura).

17 Stars/Medals were delivered to the ex-servicemen of this Territory.

The Board secured appointment of 117 ex-servicemen in the various Departments of the Administration.

24 Pension cases were settled during the year under report. Three cases of commutation of pension were also finalised.

Benevolent Fund :

The Benevolent Fund Committee continued to function during the year under report as in the previous year. During the period under report the Working Committee held four meetings.

The following grants were sanctioned from the Benevolent Fund as temporary financial help :—

- 1) Shri S. Talapatra, a T. B. patient, was given Rs. 200/- for treatment and diet.
- 2) Shrimati Sushama Acharjee, widow of Debendra Acherjee was given Rs. 200/- from the fund for the maintenance of her family.
- 3) Shri Obindra Bahadur Thapa, a T. B. patient, was given Rs. 90/- for diet
- 4) Shrimati Promila Bala Deb Barma was given Rs. 100/- for temporary relief.

Tripura Rifles Trust Fund :

On the recommendation of the Board, the Tripura Rifles Trust Fund committee sanctioned Rs 100/- each to the widows of two ex-servicemen.

Financial assistance from the Indian Naval Benevolent Fund

On the recommendation of the D, S. S. & A Board, one ex servicemen suffering from T. B, was given a grant of Rs. 25/- per month for one year from the Indian Naval Benevolent Fund for the maintenance of his family.

Post-War Reconstruction Fund Committee .

A sum of Rs. 46,015 being the share of Tripura Administration in the Post-War Reconstruction Fund for Indian State Forces personnel was received in 1947. The amount could not be utilised then for the purpose for which it was received. The Committee to deal with the fund was reconstituted in 1958 with the following members for a period of three years :—

Chairman — Chief Commissioner, Tripura.

Members — (1) Shri S. L. Singh, Chairman, Tripura Territorial Council.
(2) District Magistrate & Collector, Tripura, Agartala.
(3) Commandant, 6 Bn. Assam Rifles, Tripura, Agartala,
(4) Superintendent of Police, Tripura, Agartala.

Secretary— Additional District Magistrate & Collector, Tripura Agartala

The life of the Committee has been extended for a further period of three years with effect from the 1st March, 1961.

A scheme for utilisation of the amount for the welfare of the ex-servicemen has been sent to the Government of India for sanction.

Minorities Board :

During the year under review the Tripura State Minorities Board and the eight Sub-Divisional Minorities Boards continued to function as in previous years. The Tripura State Minorities Board held two meetings and the Sub Divisional Minorities Boards held 62 meetings.

POLICE

Shri H N, Sarkar, I P S., continued to hold charge of the Office of the Superintendent of Police during the year 1960-61. He was assisted by a Commandant of the Armed Police 3 Zonal Dy. S. Ps, 1 Additional Dy. S. P. (South Zone), 1 Dy. S. P. for Special Branch, 1 Assistant Commandant for Central Zone and 1 Assistant Commandant for Radio.

The total numerical strength of the Police Force during the year was 1919 of which the strength of the Armed Force was 1017 and that of the unarmed Force 902.

The total strength of village Chowkidars during the year was 227.

The radio staff during the year consisted of 11 Radio Mechanics, 63 Radio Operators 1 Inspector, 3 Supervisors, 1 Store-keeper and 2 Engine Fitters under the supervision of Assistant Commandant, Radio .

The Transport Section was manned by a Sub-Inspector as M. T. O., 1 Head Constable, 2 Mechanics, 12 Drivers, 6 Cleaners and 3 Driver Constables.

There were 19 Inspectors of which 6 were for 6 Circles, 1 for the Sadar Court, 2 for the S. B. & CID, 1 for the S. B. (Foreign Section), 1 for Casualty Reserve, 1 for Reserve Office, 5 for the Armed Branch, 1 for Border Police (i. e. for Passport Section), and 1 for Kotwali Police Station.

The main duties of the Circle Inspectors are to maintain general supervision over the prevention and detection of cognizable cases and to ensure maintenance of law and order in their respective Circles. The Court Inspector is responsible for successful prosecution of Police Cases in Courts and general supervision over the various Sub-Divisional Courts.

The main functions of the Inspectors of S, B. & CID are to collect intelligence, make secret enquiries and also to ensure proper vigilance over suspects. They are also in charge of the anti-corruption Branch. The duty of the Inspector of S, B. (Foreign Section) is to collect information relating to unauthorised entries of Foreigners and also to exercise check and control over their activities. He is also in charge of detecting espionage carried on by anti-state elements. The function of the Reserve Officer Inspector is to maintain the records of the Police Force and to look after all work relating to leave, transfer, posting etc. of the Police personnel.

Of the five Armed Inspectors, three are for the three Zones and two for the Headquarters. The main duties of the Zonal Inspectors are to exercise control over the Armed Branch personnel in the Border Out-posts, train them in parade and

maintain discipline of the Force. One of the Armed Inspectors is entrusted with the task of exercising control over the Headquarters staff, maintenance of records relating to clothings, departmental stores, arms and ammunitions and looking after the drill, discipline etc. The duty of the other Armed Inspector who is called Armourer Inspector is to look after the maintenance of arms and ammunitions, and proper distribution of the same to the different Police Units.

There are 30 Border Out-posts in the whole of the Territory. These out-posts are manned by Armed Police personnel.

There are 6 Immigration Check Posts in Tripura along the Indo-Pak Border with a supervising Officer at Headquarters who is designated Passport Inspector.

There are 20 Police Stations and 9 Courts in the Territory. The investigating staff consisted of 48 Sub-Inspectors and the prosecuting staff consisted of one Inspector and 11 Sub-Inspectors.

In the year 1960-61 the following cases were reported under different heads :—

<u>Dacoity</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Murder</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
40	43	27	653	925	1417	3105
For a comparative study the crime figures of 1959-60 are also furnished below :—						
25	31	22	756	880	1146	2865

There was an increase of cases under heads dacoities, robberies, and thefts during the year under review while there was an appreciable decrease of burglaries as compared with the figures of the previous year. The increase in the cases of dacoities and robberies was mainly due to the activities of Pakistani criminals on the border over which we had very little control. The increase of the thefts is due to abnormal increase of the price of food stuff and essential commodities of life. Most of the thefts were of petty nature and these occurred in lonely and jungly places. The cause of increase of total cases and also those under heads "others" is due to the registration of cases under Foreigners Act, West Bengal Security Act, Essential Commodities Act as also cases under other special and local laws.

During the year under review 1026 persons were awarded rewards for good-work and 171 persons were departmentally punished for various delinquencies,

During the year under review several joint conferences with Pakistani Officials were held and border problems were discussed. The relationship of Tripura Police with the bordering districts of Cachar and Lushai Hills etc. was cordial. The public in general were also found co-operative and they assisted the Police in the matter of prevention of crime by forming Village Defence Parties and giving information to the Police.

A separate Police Hospital has been provided at Headquarters for the treatment of the sick police personnel. It has accommodation for 20 beds. The Hospital is in charge of a Civil Assistant Surgeon Grade I who is assisted by 1 Compounder-cum dresser, 1 Compounder cum-Clerk, 1 Senior-trained Nurse, two Assistant Nurses, 2 Ward Boys, 2 Medicine Carriers, 2 Cooks, 3 Sweepers and 2 Masalchis.

1 Dy. S. P., 3 Inspectors, 22 Sub-Inspectors, 18 Assistant Sub-Inspectors and 72 Constables were engaged in the Special Branch which was responsible for collection of intelligence on Political and Foreign affairs.

During the year under review political parties organised agitations, demonstrations, hunger-strikes, hartals and meetings on 208 occasions on the following issues :—

- (i) rehabilitation of the Jumias, the landless and the refugees,
- (ii) grant of Agricultural loan and dadan to Kishans,
- (iii) amendment of Forest laws,
- (iv) implementation of Land Reforms Act,
- v) continuation of Rehabilitation Department,
- (vi) better facilities for drinking water, education, medical treatment etc.,
- (vii) amendment of Land Reforms Act,
- (viii) employment for the unemployed,
- (ix) introduction of Test Relief Work,
- (x) modification of the Voters' list,
- (xi) implementation of the Gram Panchayat Act,
- (xii) more power for the Tripura Territorial Council,
- (xiii) demands for bonus, housing etc. of the Tea-garden labours,
- (xiv) introduction of a Legislature in Tripura,
- (xv) protest meetings against the atrocities perpetrated on the Bengalees in Assam by the Assamese in which the Assam Govt. were condemned,
- (xvi) Judicial probe relating to the atrocities, stoppage of eviction, recognition of the right of the land owners in trees situated in their lands,
- (xvii) abolition of the system of issuing permits for cattle grazing.
- (xviii) release of the areas demarcated as a Reserve Forest within human habitation,
- (xix) removal of the ban on Jum cultivation without making provision of land for cultivation.
- (xx) right of the land under the cultivation of Kishans given to them by the land owners for cultivation even on Barga system, and
- (xxi) protest against the proposed transfer of Berubari (West Bengal) and Bhagalpur (Tripura) to Pakistan.

There had been reports of infiltration of Pakistani Muslims through unauthorised routes. Steps are being taken to bring the offenders to book under relevant sections of the law and thereby to minimise such infiltration. Cases of criminal trespass and assault on Indian nationals causing murder, dacoity grievous hurt etc. and kidnapping of Indian nationals, cattle-lifting, removal of border pillars, theft of forest produce, theft of properties and occasional hindrance to the legitimate use of the Feni river by Pak Nationals were reported. As many as 96 border incidents under different heads were reported during the year under review.

Border trade between India and Pakistan was normal during the year.

FIRE SERVICE

The Superintendent of Police held charge of the post of the Director of Fire Services also. He had been declared Head of the Department (Director of Fire Services) for the purpose of exercising the powers under various Financial Rules and Regulations.

Shri M. S. Chouhan held charge of the post of Station Officer of the Fire Service Station at Agartala.

The total numerical strength of the Fire Service Unit in the year 1960-61 was 44 consisting of one Station Officer, 6 Leading Firemen, 7 Drivers and 30 Firemen.

Besides, there is one Head clerk-cum-Accountant, one Lower Division Clerk and one Peon in the Office of the Director of Fire Services.

During the year 1960-61 no person was awarded any reward and none was punished.

The Brigade turned out on 90 fire incident and 4 Special Service calls during the year under report. The details are given below :—

<u>Types of fire accident.</u>	<u>Nos.</u>
1. House hold	59
2. Shops, Offices and Commercial establishments	7
3. Hospital	1
4. Forests	2
5. Road vehicles	4
6. Mills & factories	3
7. Outdoor storages	2
8. Electric	1
9. Cinema hall	1
10. Jute storages	3
11. Straw	3
12. Government stores	1
13. Government quarters	1
14. Government Garage	1
15. Miscellaneous	1
16. Special Services	4

The total loss of property due to these fire accidents was estimated at Rs. 2,23,01'00 only.

One human and three animal lives were lost due to fires during the year.

There are one Water Tank, one Traylor Pump and a Jeep for Agartala Fire Service Station. This station has got 4165' ft. of Hoses, 80 gallons of Foam Compound and initial fire-fighting equipment. In addition there are two Jeeps and some items of fire-fighting equipment for Dharmanagar and Udaipur Fire Stations.

The Station Officer who was deputed to National Fire Service College, Nagpur, for Station Officer and Instructors' Course, has successfully passed the Course. One Leading Fireman and one Fireman who were deputed to National Fire Service College, Nagpur for Sub-officers' Course have also passed successfully. Another Fireman has passed the Sub-officers' Course during this year from the same institution.

The Fire Service Station and Office was shifted to the newly constructed building at old Police Reserve Line in this year.

It has been proposed to open three more Fire Service Stations—one at Kailashahar, one at Belonia and the third at Khowai and estimates have been forwarded to the proper authorities.

JAIL DEPARTMENT

The number of jails in Tripura during the year under report was the same as in 1959-60 i. e., one Central Jail at Agartala and eight Sub-jails in the Sub-Divisional towns except Amarpur where a Sub-jail is expected to be started soon.

The total jail population during the year was 4,571 as against 4,283 in the year before, the daily average being 414'40. Of them, 1,556 were convicts and the rest were undertrials.

The following statement gives the number of long-term prisoners indicating the nature of crimes committed by them. The total number of such prisoners was 90 during the year under review as against 78 in the previous year.

Class of offence	No. of prisoners	Occupation	Remark
1. Murder	12	They were occupied in spinning and bee-keeping, the two new home industries introduced in the Central Jail during the previous year so as to train the inmates in the lines that would help them to be settled in their post-prison career as useful members of the free society. They were also occupied in oil milling, wheat grinding, paddy husking, bamboo and cane works, durie making, weaving, carpentry tailoring, nursing, store-keeping, dairy and poultry keeping, gardening & agriculture.	
2. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder,	11		
3. Attempt to murder.	2		
4. Dacoity.	19		
5. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.	6		
6. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means, arson etc.	18		
7. Dacoity with murder.	3		
8. Dishonestly receiving property stolen in commission of dacoity.	1		
9. Robbery.	3		
10. Robbery or dacoity with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.	2		
11. Punishment for rape.	3		
12. Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy house etc.	1		
13. Possession of Indian coin by persons who know it to be counterfeit where he become possessed thereof.	8		
14. Delivery of Indian coin possessed with knowledge that it is counterfeit.	1		
Total :—	90		

The general health of the prisoners was satisfactory. Only one death occurred in the Central Jail, Agartala, due to secondary Carcinomatus Metostasis Lungs

while in the sub-jails there was no death. 21.25% of the prisoners marked remarkable gain in weight, while none lost weight. One under trial prisoner escaped during the year under review from inside the walls but was recaptured promptly near the jail boundary at the Central Jail, Agartala. Another prisoner who was sent from Central jail, Agartala to V. M. Hospital, Agartala for treatment escaped from there from police custody.

Three escapes took place during the year under review from the sub jails.

The compulsory education scheme (upto M E. Standard) at the Central jail made great headway during the year under review and the inmate students showed better results in their examinations.

The percentage of literate and illiterate prisoners at the Central jail was 13.82 and 86.18 respectively during the year under report. 215 prisoners received education in the three R's and 250 books were supplied for the purpose.

In the sub-jails the education of the prisoners was conducted by the Social Education Workers.

Nineteen prisoners were released under remission system and the maximum remission earned by a convict was for 1 year 4 months and 14 days.

All facilities regarding moral and religious instructions were extended as in previous years. A speech by the renowned speaker—Dr, Mahānam Brata Brahmachari M. A., Ph. D., was arranged with a view to elevating the moral sense of the inmates.

All programmes meant for providing amenities to the prisoners were successfully carried out. Besides, an Amenities Centre was started for ideally behaved prisoners with boating and swimming arrangements by re excavation of two silted-up tanks.

Two convicts were assured by the District Magistrate to be suitably provided with lands in tribal colonies. Released prisoners were also given suitable instructions for their settlement in the free society as and when they approached for the purpose.

To expand the accommodation facilities works for extension of the female ward, and construction of cells for habitual prisoners were taken up and orders for power driven machineries, such as Oil expeller, rice huller and grinding mill were placed with D. S. & D, Calcutta, with a view to developing Jail industries on the modern line and to train up inmates in such industries.

The rules for granting subsistence allowance to released prisoners were modified with grant of both actual bus fare upto the home station of such prisoners of the Territory and subsistence allowance of '75 nP per day.

The Wages scheme has already been sanctioned by the Government of India and is expected to be introduced soon. Probation of offenders Rules are also under consideration,

The total receipt from the Jails and expenditure for the Jail Administration for the year under review were Rs. 11,737.42 nP. and Rs. 3,23,141.52 nP. respectively

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

During the year under review Shri G. N. Chatterjee, M. Sc., M. A., L. T., Director-cum-Secretary, Education, went abroad for higher studies, and Shri S. K. Chaudhuri, M. A., Principal of the M. B. B. College of Agartala was appointed to act as Director-cum-Secretary.

A remarkable development in the field of University education during the year was the introduction of the three-year Degree Course in the two Colleges (one Govt. and the other non-Govt.) of this Territory. To cope with the increased work of teaching additional posts of 10 Senior Lecturers and 16 Lecturers were sanctioned for the M. B. B. College, Agartala.

A recurring Grant-in-aid of Rs. 18, 522.89 nP. towards maintenance, and non-recurring financial aid to the extent of Rs. 75,000/-, was given during the year under review to Ramkrishna Mahavidyalaya, (the non-Govt. College) at Kailasahar for its development.

The decision of the Government of India making education free for all students upto Class VIII standard (age-group 11-14) in all the schools of Tripura from the 1st April, 1960, is the most significant event of the year in the field of secondary education in this Territory.

During the year the work of giving grants to privately managed schools was transferred to the Tripura Territorial Council.

Introduction of Discipline, Punishment and Appeal Rules for teachers and other staff of privately managed aided schools during the year under review is another important step from the point of view of security of service of the teachers and other staff of such schools.

The Education Department has taken up a new scheme for the deputation of Headmasters of Higher Secondary, High, Junior High, and Senior Basic Schools for M. Ed. Course in different institutions. Provision was also made for payment of

suitable stipends to such deputed teachers in addition to their usual pay and allowances, during the period of deputation.

Grant-in aid Rules (Recurring) for privately managed recognised Primary/Junior Basic Schools in this Territory approved by the Government of India, Ministry of Education were introduced with effect from the 1st April, 1960. These Rules provide for grants on a deficit basis, and 90% of the approved deficits of the schools are met by grants. So long these schools had been getting a paltry sum of Rs. 30/- a month per school on an ad-hoc basis. The rules will offer a great relief to the privately managed Primary/Junior Basic Schools which will be now in a position to provide better qualified teachers and adequate equipment. The responsibility of giving grants to non-Government recognised Primary/Junior Basic Schools in Tripura was also transferred to the Tripura Territorial Council with effect from the 1st August 1960.

The enrolment of children in the Pre-Primary School (S'shu Bihar) at Agartala rose to 100 during the year under review and it was provided with additional books, furniture and equipment. The school was shifted from a hired house to a newly constructed Govt. building.

In addition to the two existing Basic Training Colleges at Agartala and Kakraban (Udaipur), a new Basic Training College with under-graduate course was started at Panisagar 'Dharmanagar' in March, 1961. All the three Basic Training Colleges were provided with additional books, furniture, and necessary equipment during the year. A van was purchased for the Basic Training College, Kakraban.

The Craft Teachers' Training Institute continued to function satisfactorily and 50 teacher trainees were undergoing training at the end of the year under review.

22 untrained teachers of both Govt. and non-Govt. secondary schools were sent outside Tripura for B. T./B. Ed training, and two English teachers of secondary schools, and one lecturer of the Basic Training College, Agartala were deputed for training at the Hyderabad Central Institute. A 30 days' short training course for 40 teachers of Primary and Basic Schools in Nature study and general science was held at the Basic Training College Agartala.

The existing Polytechnic Institute at Narsingharh with Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Courses continued to attract larger number of students and the annual intake of the Institute was increased from 60 to 120. Admission was, however, restricted to 90 boys during the year due to the dearth of teachers and instructors. The number of students on the rolls during the year under review was 183. An expenditure of Rs. 2,65,000/- was incurred for the Institution, inclu-

ding Rs. 1 25,000/- spent in the purchase of additional books, furniture and equipment.

In order to make up the shortage of the teaching staff some additional posts were created

The Institute came to be affiliated to the West Bengal State Council for Engineering and Technical Education in 1960-61. This enabled the final year students of the Institute to appear at the final L. C. E., L. M. E. and L. E. E. Examinations of the West Bengal Council in June, 1961. During the year 63 students of the Institute were taken on an educational tour to different places in India. Two thirds of the total expenses of the journey were met by the Administration. As some laboratory facilities were not available for the 3rd year Mechanical and Electrical Engineering students locally, a batch of such students were sent to the Jadavpur Polytechnic, Calcutta, to work for a week and the expenses of their air journey were borne by the Administration

The Hindi Teachers' Training Institute was upgraded into a Hindi Teachers' Training College with effect from the 1st September 1961. One post of Principal, one post of Senior Lecturer, and two posts of Junior Lecturers were created.

A refreshers' Course of three months' duration was started in the College in March 1961 and three trainees were undergoing training at the end of the year. A batch of 14 Hindi Teachers (this being the fifth batch) continued the Junior Course of Hindi Teachers' Training during the period under review.

Hindi and English books worth Rs. 23 000/- were purchased for the library of the Institute during the year. One Van was purchased for the College. A 10-day seminar of Hindi Teachers and Pracharaks was organised during the year. An amount of Rs. 2 000/- was spent for the publication of a magazine, a Hindi primer, and a village Survey Report. Books, teaching equipment etc. worth Rs. 19,100/- were purchased for the Hindi Prachar Centre.

33 Hindi teaching centres with an enrolment of 1076 learners were run by nine Rastrabhasa Prachar Sansthas. A sum of Rs. 28,700/- was disbursed as grant-in-aid to those Sansthas for maintenance and Rs. 5,000/- for construction of the Sansthas' buildings at Kailasahar Kakraban Amarpur, Belonia and Sabroom.

The number of Stipends and Scholarships for Post-Matriculation studies awarded during the year 1960-61. was as follows :—

For Sch. Caste Students	51
For Sch. Tribes Students	95
For Other Backward class students	9
For General (Boys & Girls) students.	94
For R/R Deptt. stipends for displaced students.	197
For sons and daughters of Political Sufferers.	13
Total :	<u>459</u>

NCC & ACC Organisation

The strength of the NCC & ACC organisation in this Territory by the end of the year stood as follows :—

Tripura Indep coy NCC

S. No.	Name of Unit.	Strength	
		Officers	Cadets
1.	Tripura Indep Coy NCC	3	193
2.	1 to 13 Junior Tps (Army Wing)	13	685
3.	1 & 2 Junior Naval Tps	2	90
4.	1 Junior Air Tp.	1	45
5.	42 Acc Platoons	42	2520

14 Tripura Sig Sec NCC

1.	Junior Girls' NCC	8	315
2.	Senior Girls' NCC	—	38
5.	Junior Boys' NCC	2	116

21 Tripura EME Sec NCC

The unit was raised in 1959-60, but started functioning in 1960-61 after the Officer Commanding, Capt. S. R. Sen, joined the unit on the 3rd May, 1960. The total strength of the unit stands at 120 cadets.

The Sr Div. NCC (TRIPURA Indep Coy), the 21 Tripura EME & the 14 Tripura Sig Sec, held a combined Annual Training Camp at Narsingharh during the period from 18-12-60 to 31-12-60, and 150 Cadets participated in the Camp.

The Jr. Div. NCC (Boys) had their Annual training Camp held at Udaipur from 30-1-61 to 18. 2. 61 with 600 Cadets participating.

The Jr. Div. NCC (Girls) had their Annual Training Camp at Agartala from 12-2-61 to 21-2-61 and the camp was attended by 300 girl cadets

The Jr Div NCC (Air Wing) attended the Annual Training Camp at Gauhati, Assam, held from 1-1-61 to 10-1-61, and the participants from Tripura numbered 34 cadets and one Cadet Officer.

The ACC Annual Labour and Social Service Camp was held at Kakraban from 22-2-61 to 7-3 61 and the campers numbering 127 cadets took up the projects of building a village road about 218 ft. long, and also repair of about 1200 ft. of existing village roads which they successfully completed,

The ACC Teachers Officers' Training Course, both for new Officers and refresher, was organised by the O. C. Tripura Indep Coy. NCC, at Agartala from 6-10-60 to 26-10-60 and altogether 14 teacher officers received training.

The targets for the expansion of the NCC and ACC Organisation in Tripura under the Second Plan were fully achieved by the end of the year under review.

Competitions in games, both western and indigenous, winter sports, gymnastics and aquatic sports were organised and conducted at Block and Sub-Divisional Headquarters by the Social Education Units and the voluntary organisations under the Physical Education Scheme.

The biggest winter sports meet, called "All Tripura Athletic Championship", came off on the Republic Day as in previous years and was a grand success this year.

During the year under report, Rs. 6,900/- were awarded as grants to 24 clubs of this Territory for purchasing apparatus, mainly for Gymnastic activities. Construction grants were also given to deserving Byayamshalas. The Vivek-ananda Byayamagar completed its own Gymnasium during the year under review.

Construction of a magnificent Town Club at Kailasahar is a land mark of advancement of Physical Education in the Sub-Divisional Towns. Games materials were supplied to various educational institutions during the year under review.

One Superintendent of Physical Education under the Education Directorate, Tripura, has been appointed this year. Under the National Physical Efficiency Drive scheme of the Ministry of Education, Government of India, Physical Efficiency Tests were conducted at different Centres, where candidates of different age groups, had the privilege of testing their fitness. A number of certificates were awarded to the successful candidates.

Social Education

"Sakshar" the monthly Bulletin of this Directorate specially devoted to Social Education (for Neo-literates and Social Workers) was published regularly, during the year under review.

The Central Film and Mobile Libraries were in active operation during the period. 15 films and 2023 books were added to the Library during the year thus increasing the total strength to 321 & 5,472 respectively.

1,426 adults were made literate during the year under report. 11 Youth Clubs (including one of Tribals) were organised. Six Balwadies with 180 children

on their rolls were opened. 178 Cinema shows, 13 Puppet shows, 358 Cultural functions (including Dramas) 53 Village Leaders' training camps and 598 meetings and Group discussions were organised. Two Mahila Samities were started and two Radio Rural Forums were organised. 20 Sub-Zonal Sports were held. Small savings were introduced in 20 families through the Social Education Centres.

Training of Social Education Workers for three months' course was introduced during the period under report and 41 Social Education Workers and 22 village leaders were trained during the year.

24 Village Libraries were organised by the Janata College and all the Libraries are functioning well,

At present there is one Public Library in each of the Sub-Divisional Headquarters, The Central Library at Agartala and nine Sub-Divisional Public Libraries were provided with additional books and furniture worth Rs, 47,000/- during the year.

Books and monographs have been published to cater to the special needs of the neo-literate adults. 4,000 copies of books in Bengali and 3,000 copies in Tripuri language were published during the year under report.

Two Short-course training camps for Women Workers were organised at Mohanpur and Birendranagar, Sadar. 60 Lady workers received practical training in Social Education in those two camps for a period of 15 days.

Under the scheme of revival of folk-arts, three Sub-Zonal and one Zonal competitions of Tribal folk dance were organised.

One magazine under the title "Granthalok" was published during the year to cater to the special needs of readers of Sub-Divisional Public Libraries.

Social Welfare Advisory Board.

During the year under review, the Tripura State Social Welfare Advisory Board was running three Welfare Extension Projects of Original Pattern and one Project of Co-ordinated Pattern.

Projects of Original Pattern :	No. of Centres.
1. Arundhutinagar	5
2. Bamutia	5
3. Chandrapur	5
6	

Projects of Co-ordinated Pattern.

1. Sabroom 10

The total strength of staff working in both types of Projects is as follows :—

Gram Sevikas	20
Craft Instructors	4
Dais	17
Part-time Balwadi Teachers	6

The posts of Mukhya Sevikas remained vacant due to non-availability of trained and suitable candidates.

Under the programme of Grant-in-aid, the Board secured grants totalling Rs. 1,02,000/- for six institutions from the Central Social Welfare Board.

These grants have greatly helped in the qualitative and quantitative improvement of the voluntary Welfare agencies in this backward Territory.

Two Institutions were given grants for a period of two years to run Condensed Course of Training for adult women. Grants sanctioned for each such course was Rs. 30,000/- for two years.

The total expenditure incurred during the year by the State Social Welfare Board on its Office and Welfare Extension Projects was Rs. 1,12,837/-. And the total amount spent for additional books, furniture and equipment during the year was Rs. 4,692/-. The total number of beneficiaries were as follows :—

Children (Balwadi)	1,188
Women (Adult Literacy)	273
Women (Craft training)	206
Maternity Service.	336
Handicapped persons.	90

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

The general condition of agriculture during the year 1960-61 was on the whole satisfactory in almost all the Sub-Divisions of this Territory. No report of major calamity usually affecting yield of the crops has been received from any Sub-Division during the year under review.

The total rainfall during the period (simple average of the existing raingauges) was 96.28" as against 106.78" in the previous year.

The highest and the lowest temperature during this calendar year at Agartala were 99. F. & 56. F respectively as against 97 F. & 52. F in the previous year. The highest temperature was recorded at Agartala in the month of April, 1960.

The acreage under Autumn paddy and jute has gone down during this year due to drought at the sowing period. Due to late pre-monsoon shower sowing of all Kharif crops except winter paddy continued upto a period which is generally considered to be late. However, due to favourable weather conditions after sowing, the yield of all Kharif crops except cotton and sesamum was satisfactory.

There has been a cyclonic weather during the month of October, 1960, and the yield of cotton and Sesamum has been affected to some extent. The fruit crops like banana and papaya also suffered damage due to cyclone.

The over-all weather condition during the entire Rabi season was quite favourable for cultivation of Rabi pulses, Rabi vegetables, chilies, potato, Boro paddy, etc. Acreage and production of Rabi crops have gone up during this year.

The estimated acreage and production of principal crops during the year under review are noted below :—

	Acreage.	Production
Aman rice	2,77,000 acres.	1,10,000 tons,
Autumn rice	1,38,000 „	44,000 tons.
Boro rice	6,000 „	2,000 „
Jute	15,000 „	41,000 bales.
Mesta	35,000 „	70,000 „
Cotton	16,500 „	5,960 „
Sesamum	8,000 „	1,300 tons,
Rape and mustard	9,500 „	1,400 „
Sugar cane	6,600 „	7,600 „
Kharif pulses	950 „	170 „
Rabi pulses	2,460 „	473 „
Potato	4,100 „	6,200 „

For making this Territory self-sufficient in respect of food requirements six Grow More Food schemes, (excluding Minor Irrigation which is being operated by the Public Works Department, Minor Irrigation Section), remained in operation. These schemes supplemented the normal Developmental activities of the Department. The net additional production of food grains during the year under report is estimated to be 2,075 tons.

The quantity of improved seeds of different crops produced in the Seed Farms and Demonstration Farms, during the year under review, is given below :—

Aman paddy	1382'00 mds.
Aus paddy	1111'00 ,
Groundnut	13'50 ..
Mustard seed	3'25 ..
Dhaincha	68'00 ..
Jute	17'25 ..
Maize	3'00 ..
Wheat	8'00 ..

955 mds of Aus paddy seeds and 791 mds of Aman paddy seeds of improved varieties were distributed to the cultivators, through different seed stores and sub-seed stores of different Blocks and non-Block areas on a no loss no-gain basis. Besides, different varieties of vegetable seeds were also distributed to the cultivators at subsidised rates.

Fertilizers, manures, municipal compost and green manure seeds distributed during the year were as indicated below :—

Nitrogenous fertilizer	310'00 tons
Phosphatic ..	41'00 ..
Bone meal ..	25.5 ..
Green Manure seed	238'00 mds.
Municipal compost	508½ tons

During the year 80,500 tons of village compost were produced in different Blocks under manurial resources scheme. Besides this, 824 tons of Municipal compost were produced during the year at Agartala town under Municipal compost scheme.

During this year about 34.5 tons of Bonemeal were produced from local raw bones by nine bone digesters established in different parts of this Territory.

Plant Protection

The Plant Protection Section of the Agriculture Directorate continued to provide necessary guidance and help to the cultivators in combating pests and diseases of crops, fruits, vegetables and stored grains.

As against the budget provision of Rs. 56,100 for the year 1960-61, a sum of Rs. 34,800 was spent during the year. 7 tons 1 cwt of plant protection chemicals were purchased and 2,544 acres under different crops were treated with plant protection chemicals. Subsidy (50%) was given to the cultivators for purchasing plant protection chemicals. Plant protection equipment were, however, given to the cultivators on loan, for spraying, dusting and rat-killing operations whenever required.

There was large scale attack of rats specially in Jhum areas throughout the Territory during the year under report. Rat-killing squads were formed in each Sub-Division to combat the attack. Services of the Central Plant Protection Station, Gauhati, were requisitioned and one Technical Assistant from C. P. P. S., Gauhati, was deputed to this training in rat-killing operations to all field staff and villagers. Two locust swarms (*Schistocerca gregaria*, Farsk) invaded the Territory during the early part of 1961. Locust fighting squads were formed in all Blocks and sufficient chemicals and equipment were stored in all vulnerable places to combat the menace effectively.

Jute Development

The Jute Development Scheme was taken up during the Second Plan with the object of encouraging the jute growers by providing better retting facilities for improving the quality of fibres. The excavation of 40 new and re-excavation of 82 old retting tanks were completed during the year under review. 493 tanks were excavated during previous years. And thus the total target of 615 jute retting tanks was achieved. For popularisation of line sowing 320 combined Jute seed drills & wheelhoes were distributed to different blocks. Out of these 220 were distributed in 1958-59 and 100 in 1960-61. The area under line sowing has increased considerably and the seed drills are gaining in popularity. Besides this, experimented trials on different varieties and manures are also being done.

Some fertilizer and varietal trials on jute and paddy were conducted in some Government Farms to study their performances under local condition. The yield data are under review.

Pilot crop cutting survey on Aus and Aman paddy were conducted in Jirania and Kumarghat Blocks during the year 1960-61 to obtain some basic information. The data are under review.

Preliminaries such as acquisition of land etc. for the establishment of Research stations to conduct various fertilizer and varietal trial on different principal crops under local condition were completed during the year.

Market Intelligence

Collection and dissemination of Market prices (arrival and despatches) of important agricultural commodities from eleven important markets, of the Territory continued this year also. Weekly and monthly reviews are being prepared and circulated. Daily market prices of fish and agricultural commodities are being broadcast in the regional language daily from the Calcutta Station of All India Radio for Agartala market. Fortnightly market reviews are also broadcast from Calcutta in Tripuri language. Daily price of rice and Sugar

and weekly price of jute are being regularly reported to the Economic and Statistical Adviser, Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Monthly average price of jute and mesta for Agartala and Ranirbazar are being reported to the Director, Economic Research, Indian Central Jute Committee, Calcutta.

Agriculture Information Service

For dissemination of Agricultural information through popular literature in regional language amongst the cultivators the following leaflets were published during the year under review :—

- 1) Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation.
- 2) Jute Cultivation
- 3) Soil Testing Service

Besides the above, the following leaflets and booklets are being published regularly from the Agriculture Directorate :—

(i) Controlling rat menace. (ii) What is new in farming. (iii) Wealth from waste. (iv) Growing paddy in a better way. v) What is soil testing and why ?

Agricultural exhibitions were organised in different parts of this Territory during this year. Different sets of models, charts and photographs have been prepared for displaying in future exhibitions. The Agriculture Department opened a very attractive stall in the Plan Week Exhibition at Agartala in November, 1960.

Agricultural Education & Training

97 Trainees were sent for training in different spheres during the period under review as indicated below :—

a) Agri Degree Course :	14
b) Agri Post Graduate Courses	3
c) Survey Training	1
d) Inland Fishery	1
e) Central Rice Research	1
f) Soil Survey Training	1
g) Soil Conservation Training	1
h) Agri Statistics (Short course)	1
i) Market Section	1
j) Student sent for graduate training	15
k) Student sent for F. S. T. S.	1
l) Student sent for Y. S. T. S.	9
m) Basic Agri training :	
(Lembucherra)	39
(West Bengal)	9
Total	97

Fishery

The year 1960-61 showed reasonable progress in all aspects of piscicultural activities in this Territory. As against the budget provision of Rs. 1.43 lakhs under plan schemes a sum of Rs. 1.667 lakhs was spent during the year and thus the total plan expenditure was Rs. 3.697 as against the total ceiling of Rs. 3.842 lakhs.

The Fishery activities in Tripura during the year under report may be broadly classified as follows :—

(i) Reclamation of water areas, (ii) Establishment of Fish seed centres (iii) Technical survey of Inland water areas, (iv) Training programme, (v) Distribution of Fish seeds on subsidised rate, (vi) Adoption of induced breeding technique and raising of fry locally, and (vii) Culture *Cyprinus carpio*.

Under the scheme for development of fisheries under the Second Plan about 40 acres of derelict water areas were brought under fish cultivation by way of reclamation. Loan was granted to private fish farmers and co-operative bodies for reclamation of 35 acres of water areas for pisciculture.

One fish seed centre comprising nursery space of five acres was established at Kumarghat under Kailasahar Sub-Division under the pilot fishery scheme. Besides, the Fish Seed Farm at College Tilla Agartala was also completed this year.

425 acres of inland water areas was technically surveyed for undertaking piscicultural programme during the Third Five Year Plan.

One Fishery Officer was given training in inland fisheries at C. I. F. R. S., Barrackpur, Calcutta, and he has successfully completed the course.

About 22 lakhs of fry procured from Calcutta were supplied to the Fish Farms on a 50% subsidy. It may be mentioned that in all 42.14 thousand fish seeds were sold during the entire plan period. Hence the distribution quota of 1960-61 was more than the total of the past four years.

Induced breeding experiment with major Indian carps like Rahu and Katla was conducted in the Fish Seed Farm, Agartala, and three lakhs of spwans were raised out of which about 1.25 lakhs of fry and fingerlings survived and were stocked in departmental tanks.

An exotic fish namely *Cyprinus Carpio* was introduced in this Territory. The said species has been growing quite satisfactorily under Tripura's climatic conditions.

A total area of 48.50 acres of water centre was reclaimed for establishment of one fish seed centre at Karamcherra and establishment of one new fish seed centre at Kathaliacherra under the Tribal Welfare programme.

Soil Conservation

Of an area of about 105 acres reclaimed by Tractors 20 acres were contour bunded and 50 acres were terraced during this year. Besides, an area of 50 acres was treated by various soil conservation measures on Sub-catchment basis under special soil and water conservation scheme and another 150 acres under Tribal Welfare Scheme.

Horticulture

Under the Scheme for the Development of Horticulture the target for establishment of new orchards of 190 acres was fully achieved. 12,544 different fruit plants were supplied to the loanees in kind. Under the scheme for introduction of cultivation of cash crops 3,000 cocoanut seedlings, 20,700 arecanut seedlings and 1,435 lbs. of cashewnut seeds were distributed to the interested growers at 50% subsidised rate. In order to encourage fruit cultivation among the tribals 1,16,000 different fruit plants and 22 mds. 16 srs. of seeds (cashewnut, ginger, turmeric) were distributed among the colony inmates of different tribal colonies. Besides this one Model Orchard of an area of 15 acres was also established in Tuisama Tribal colony at Kanchanpur.

Two fruit nurseries—one at Udaipur and the other at Panisagar—were established. Along with these nurseries preliminary works for the establishment of two Progeny Orchards were also completed in order to supply materials for future propagation in the said nurseries. Planting of fruit plants in these progeny orchards will be taken up during the year 1961-62. It is expected that these nurseries will come into production from the next year.

The scheme for Mobile squad for rejuvenation of old orchards was undertaken to improve the existing poor plantation of old mandarine orchards in the northern Sub-Division by way of pruning and spraying of insecticides and fungicides. During the year under review rejuvenation of old orchards covering an area of 25 acres in Jumpai area was completed.

Since climatic and soil conditions are favourable for the cultivation of cashewnut in this Territory, the Cashewnut Development scheme was undertaken in the latter part of 1960-61 under which loans were advanced for bringing new areas under this crop during 1961-62. Besides, 338 lbs. of cashewnut seeds were distributed among the cultivators.

Under the Scheme for the conversion of Salema Seed Multiplication Farm into a Model Orchard 20 acres of land were brought under different fruit plants.

During the year under review 28,273 cans and 2,934 bottles of different fruit products were produced in the fruit preservation Factory under the Agriculture Directorate.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

The Directorate of Industries is responsible for the implementation of all schemes relating to industries in this Territory. The Director of Industries is the Head of the Department. He is assisted by the following Officers and other members of the staff :—

1. Administrative (Tech.)	1
2. Other Class II Officers	3
3. Ministerial	27
4. Other Class III Officers	8
5. Class IV employees	10
Total :—	49

The strength of technical and non-technical personnel posted at different places for implementation of various schemes is as under :

1. Technical Officer (Class II)	2
2. Technical (Class II)	171
3. Other Class III	27
4. Ministerial	24
Total :—	224

The three Industrial Institutes which were started in the First Plan period at Agartala, Kailasahar and Bagafa with training facilities in different vocational and engineering trades like weaving, basketry, handmade paper, carpentry, blacksmithy etc, continued to function satisfactorily. 165 persons completed training from these Institutes during the year under review and another 140 persons were under training. Some of the trainees who had passed out joined Co-operative Societies and others pursued the trade in which they were trained individually. To facilitate follow-up programme, trainees are provided with grant for purchase of improved tools and equipment and loans for working capital under different programmes.

Mobile Training Institute & Training-cum-Production Centre

During the year under review 46 trainees completed training and took up production as follow-up programme. 38 more persons set up under the programme for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in the four Mobile Training Institutes were under training. 10 Training-Cum-Production Centres on weaving, carpentry, Ghani oil, basketry etc. were opened in different tribal areas till 1959-60. Training programme in six such Centres was completed and the trainees took up production under the co-operative fold. To facilitate production the Centres along with all their assets were handed over to the Co-operatives as grant. Working

capital loan was also provided. Training in another four centres with 42 trainees continued. Preliminaries were also completed during 1960-61 for opening of two more centres on carpentry.

For extending training facility in the trades like smithy, pottery, carpentry, footwear etc. in remote places two Peripatetic Training Schools were started and these were continued during the year under review. 63 trainees have so far been trained in these schools ; and of them 23 persons completed training in 1960-61. Some of the passed out trainees took up production under co-operative fold. Others were organised for taking up production programme under co-operative principles.

Model Carpentry and Blacksmithy Units

One Model Carpentry Unit and one Blacksmithy unit were started at Arundhutinagar, Agartala, during the Second Plan period for providing training in improved method of production to semi-skilled artisans. Training programme in these units was completed during the middle of 1960-61. 61 persons took up production after completion of training in Carpentry unit and 24 persons in Blacksmithy unit during 1960-61. Articles worth Rs. 1.80 lakhs and Rs. 0.425 lakhs were produced in Carpentry and Blacksmithy units respectively in 1960-61. The workers of these units were organised under co-operative societies. Training programme in another Blacksmithy at Panisagar is being continued satisfactorily. 12 trainees were under training in 1960-61 and another 12 persons took up production after completion of training. Articles worth Rs. 14,000/- were manufactured in the unit.

Training-cum-Production-Centre No 1.

For providing commercial training to artisans or trainees who had passed from different industrial training institutes in the trades like footwear and leather goods manufacturing, pulp & straw board and tanning. Training-cum-Production Centre No. 1 was started at Arundhutinagar. The Training Programme in this Unit was completed in the middle of 1960-61 ; after that it was turned into a Production Centre. After completion of training as many as 104 trainees took up production and articles worth Rs. 87,549/- were manufactured in 1960-61. The workers have organised a co-operative society for taking over the production programme of the unit on co-operative principles. Training in chrome tanning was introduced in the unit in 1960-61 and four master artisans were employed in the Foot-wear Section of the unit for manufacturing of quality products.

Under the programme for development of Handicrafts in Tripura one Training-cum-Production Centre for providing training in the manufacture of utility products out of horns, bones and tusks was started in 1959-60. 15 trainees

completed their training from this Centre during the year under review and they have since been engaged in the Unit for commercial production. Another 15 persons have been admitted for training in the second batch. Three peripatetic Demonstration Parties were engaged in providing training to village artisans in improved methods of production on handicrafts as in the previous year.

Industrial Training Institute (Craftsmen Training Centre)

Under the Craftsmen Training Programme one Industrial Training Institute with a capacity of 248 trainees per batch which was established at Indranagar (near Agartala) continued to function satisfactorily during the year under review. The Institute provides training facilities in different engineering trades e. g (i) Blacksmith, (ii) Carpenter, (iii) Electrician, (iv) Fitter, (v) Mechanics (Motor), (vi) Sheet Metal Worker, (vii) Welder. (viii) Turner and (ix) Moulder Training in seven trades with one shift trainees numbering 83 was started in the main building in 1960-61. Training of another 17 persons in Blacksmithy and carpentry which was commenced at a temporary shed at College Tilla during the end of 1958-59 was also continued in 1960-61.

Under the programme of advance Training two students were deputed to Engineering Colleges at Calcutta for advance study on engineering subjects. Their training was continued in 1960-61. The students were provided with stipends. Besides the above, 13 persons were deputed to different Training Institutes in 1960-61 for training in various courses.

Under after-care & social and moral hygiene programme a scheme for setting up of one Production Centre on Tailoring attached to Mahila Ashram at Narsingarh was sanctioned in December 1960 and the Centre was started in a temporary shed during the year under review.

As recommended in Area Survey Report prepared by the Small Industries Service Institute a Production Centre for manufacturing of lozenge was started at College Tilla in 1960-61. The Centre is being run for a particular period on an experimental basis. After ascertaining the marketing possibilities production is proposed to be accelerated.

Marketing.

One Central Marketing Organisation with attached Raw materials Depot was started in 1959-60 with the object for supplying raw materials to Industrial units at reasonable cost and for arranging marketing of products on outright purchases through different sales organisations. The Unit continued to function during 1960-61 providing the above facilities. During the year under review the organisation made transactions amounting to Rs. 2.31 lakhs towards supply of raw materials

and marketing of finished products. The four Sales Emporia functioned satisfactorily during the year under review in different market places of this Territory providing marketing facilities to the finished products of Industrial Units. One Sales Emporium has also been functioning in Calcutta for exploring marketing possibilities for Tripura's Industrial products outside the Territory. To facilitate marketing of handloom fabrics, rebate on sales of handloom products produced by Weavers' Societies and subsidy on transport cost of yarn were provided. Rebate and subsidy to the extent of Rs. 36,755/- and Rs. 6,125/- respectively were paid during the year under review. Improved dyeing facilities were made available to weavers through three Dye Houses in different places so as to ensure better marketing to finished products. Moreover improved looms and accessories have also been supplied to the weavers as grants for the facility of producing increased volume of products of improved quality befitting the demands of markets. During 1960-61 looms & accessories worth Rs. 45,000/- were distributed under Handloom Development Schemes. Under Tribal Welfare and other normal departmental schemes improved implements were distributed to artisans in different crafts for the purpose of improvement of the quality of products so as to attract markets.

Publicity & Propaganda

Publicity for Tripura industrial products was carried out during the year under review through display of hoardings, cinema slides, and advertisements in papers both inside and outside this Territory. A Mobile van with attached cinema equipment was also received during the end of 1960-61. Some brochures, on model schemes on Industrial development programme were also published in Bengali in 1960-61 and these were distributed among the interested persons.

Financial Assistance

In 1960-61, an amount of Rs. 93,000/- was disbursed to 16 units as loan under State Aid to Industries Rules for setting up of Small Scale Industries in Tripura. In addition to this an amount of Rs. 3,32,000/- was disbursed as Industrial loan out of funds made available from the Rehabilitation budget. Under Handloom Development Schemes an amount of Rs. 29,000/- was advanced to weavers as working capital loan and another amount of Rs. 1800/- as Share Capital loan in 1960-61. An amount of Rs. 5000/- was also disbursed as loan to one Handicrafts unit under the programme for development of Handicrafts in Tripura.

Under the programme for the welfare of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes financial assistance in the shape of grant was rendered to artisans belonging to scheduled caste and scheduled tribes communities for the purchase of improved tools, equipment and raw materials. Working capital and share capital were provided as grant to weavers of the above communities. In 1960-61 an amount of

Rs. 3,06,000/- was spent for the purpose. Besides, stipends @ Rs. 50/- per head per month was also given to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe trainees of different Industrial Training Institutes. Tribal Mahila Samities were provided with grants to the extent of Rs. 49,000/- for the purchase of improved tools and raw materials required for production of industrial goods.

10 Statistical Investigators were appointed and posted at different places for the purpose of collection of statistics relating to industries in Tripura under the Statistical Organisation. The post of Statistical Officer (Gazetted) has not been filled up as yet.

Construction of one Industrial Estate at Arundhutinagar was completed in 1960-61 and all the seven sheds in the Estate were allotted to different Industrial Units during the year under review.

Sericulture.

Under the programme for development of sericulture industry in Tripura two Demonstration Centres on Eri, Tassar and Mulberry were started—one at Champaknagar and the other at Bishramganj Tribal Colony. During the year under review 2½ acres of land were brought under cultivation of eri, mulberry and tassar. Besides, reclamation works were also done in 7 acres of land. From the Centres 109 layings were distributed to Agriculturists of the surrounding areas. Demonstration in the technique of cultivation, rearing of worms etc. was also given to interested persons. In the Centre at Bishramganj 17 lbs of cut cocoons and 4 lbs of mulberry cocoons were harvested in 1960-61. In all 113 lbs of green cocoons were produced at the Champaknagar Centre during the year under review.

Khadi & Village Industries Schemes

Schemes for the development of Bee-keeping and Gur and Khandsari industries were implemented departmentally. During the year under review eight sub-stations were continued. Four persons were imparted training in the technique of bee-keeping and 309 hives were distributed to Bee-keepers at subsidised rates. During the year 2,389 lbs of honey were produced.

Gur & Khandsary Industry

Under the programme for the development of Gur & Khandsary Industry in Tripura 250 demonstrations in the process of improved method of production were given in different places during the year under review, and 200 cane-growers were trained in the use of improved crushers and also in the process of production of Khandsary sugar. 23 cane crushers, 27 juice boiling pans, and 5 pedal centrifugals were distributed to cane growers at subsidised rates. During the year under review

1,22,700 mds of Gur and 230 mds of Khandsari Sugar were produced by the cane growers. During the year three cane growers Co-operative Societies were organised.

Some Village Industries Schemes for the development of Ambar & Traditional Khadi, Handpounding of Rice, etc. were implemented through registered institutions and co-operative societies. During the year under review an amount of Rs. 84,000/ was given to co operative societies and registered institutions for the purpose. An amount of Rs. 40,200/- was disbursed to a Potters' Co-operative Society as grant for a brick manufacturing unit.

Introduction of Metric System

The Metric System of Weights was introduced by the Government of India on 1-10-58 in some selected areas of which Agartala Municipality is one. There was provision for use of old weights for a period of two years and the enforcement of the use of metric weights compulsorily from 1-10-60. This was being introduced in different industries and trades all over the country with provision for use of old weights for varying periods. The new system was introduced all over the country on 1-4-60 with a transitional period of two years. Metric Capacity Measures was also introduced within Agartala Municipal area on 1-4-61 by the Government of India with the transitional period of one year, thus making their use compulsory from 1-4-1962. Introduction of the use of metric capacity measures in the remaining areas of Tripura and that of metric lineal measures all over Tripura is under consideration of the Government of India. The following measures have so far been taken for enforcing the new system of Weights & Measures in Tripura :-

Legislation for Enforcement of Weights & Measures

The Rajasthan Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 has been extended to the Union Territory of Tripura by a Notification from the Government of India. The provision of the said Act in so far as they relate to the units of mass came into force in respect of transactions involving sale and purchase of goods in the Municipal area of Agartala on 1-12-58. For carrying out the purpose of the Act, the Tripura Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Rules, 1958, were enacted on 16-12-1958. The use of metric commercial weights has become compulsory from 10-10-60 by Notification of the Government of India.

Organisation for the Enforcement of Weights and Measures

There are one Superintendent, one Assistant Superintendent and three Inspectors in the enforcement staff. The Assistant Superintendent and one Inspector have been trained from Bombay and two other Inspectors from Bihar.

Necessary steps have been taken to popularise the system by means of wide and intensive publicity through different media such as exhibition, display of hoardings, posters, cinema slides and distribution of pamphlets, handbills, conversion tables etc. to traders and the public and also by discussing on the theme in public meetings and Information Centres. The Inspectors have also held classes with the traders in different corners of the Agartala town in order to make them well conversant with the calculations and conversion according to the new system.

The total expenditure on the Organisation in the year 1959-60 was Rs. 29,515.83 and in the year under report was Rs. 42,069.65 against the target of Rs. 45,000.00. The total income of the Organisation from issue of licences, and verification and stamping of metric weights during the year 1959-60 was Rs. 618.50 nP. and it rose to Rs. 2,307.52 nP. in the year under report.

Licencing of Manufacturers and Dealers of Metric Weights and Measures

Uptil now there is no manufacturer of metric weights and measures in Tripura. Two applications—one for manufacturers' licence of metric weights and another for manufactures' licence of metric measures have been received and are under consideration. Licences were granted to 14 dealers in metric weights at Agartala, but the validity of 12 licences has expired and hence they have been asked to show cause why their licences will not be cancelled in terms of the Act and Rules in force. Six licenced dealers have placed their indent for purchase of further weights and hence revalidation of their licences is under consideration. One application for repairer's licence has also been received and is under scrutiny.

Procurement of Metric Weights, Measures etc.

There being no manufacturer of metric weights in Tripura till now, arrangements have been made to import metric weights from Bihar and West Bengal, mostly from the former State. Against the requirement of 13,500 pieces for Agartala Municipal area, 9,419 pieces have already arrived at Agartala and these are being sold to the traders. 3,716 pieces have already been sold. To meet the balance requirement of 4,100 pieces arrangement has been made with the suppliers of Bihar.

Publicity

As the Metric System has been introduced within the Municipal area of Agartala for the first time, steps for effective publicity have been taken in this

area. Steps have also been taken to publicise and popularise the system in the following manner, namely :—

- 1) Paper advertisement in the local news papers.
- 2) Display of hoardings at the important road junctions at Agartala town and market places as well as in the outlying Sub-Divisional Head quarters.
- 3) Display of plated charts on the body of the Motor buses plying on the roads in Tripura,
- 4) Distribution of pamphlets, folders, leaflets, conversion tables, and hand-bills to the public and the traders.
- 5) Participation in the important exhibitions by opening decorative stalls which attracted large crowds.
- 6) Display of posters on the street walls and in front of the traders' shops and of cinema slides in the cinema houses
- 7) Demonstration of metric system of weights in the different markets and traders' shops
- 8) Discussions in the public meetings and information centres
- 9) Mike announcements and show of cinema films on metric system.
- 10) Distribution of handbills and conversion tables to each house-hold of Agartala town

Enforcement

Petroleum products, food-grains (from Ration Shops), Sugar and coal are already being sold in metric weights & measures. As regards groceries, most of the traders have already purchased the metric weights. It had been explained by the Tripura Merchants Association that most of the traders here maintain their books & accounts according to the Bengali Calander year and it would be convenient for them to switch over to the metric system from 14. 4. 61 i. e. the first day of Baisakh of the Bengali year 1368. Accordingly they were allowed time upto 13. 4. 61.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Major D. H. Waller, Superintendent, V. M. Hospital Agartala, continued to perform the duties of the Director of Health Services in addition to his own duties during the year under review. The Superintendent is the Administrative Medical Officer of this Territory and the Head of the Department.

The Head Quarters Hospital at Agartala is fully equipped with technical staff including Specialists namely, Dermatologist, T. B. Specialist, Gynaecologist, Physician etc. The Hospital has also qualified Anaesthetist, Pediatrics, Ophthalmologist and an officer qualified in Tropical diseases on its roll. All these Doctors received Post-graduate training at Govt. expense.

The total sanctioned bed strength of the Hospital is only 143 but during the year under review on an average 253.82 In-door patients per day were treated in the hospital. The total number of In-door patients treated was 92,647 and in the Out-patients Department 1,93,676 patients were treated giving a record daily average of 621.09 patients per working day.

The main ailments treated during the year under review were Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Enteric fever, Respiratory diseases, Cold, Traumatic conditions, chronic diseases etc. A statement of cases treated in different branches of this Hospital is given below :—

Total No. of In-door patients treated...	...	...	...	...	92 647
Daily average...	...	...	...	...	253.82
Total No. of Out-door patients treated...	...	...	...	...	1,93,676
Daily average...	...	...	...	...	621.09
	<u>During 1960-61.</u>		<u>During 1959-60.</u>		
i) <u>Dental Clinic</u>					
No. of patients treated	14,667		13,158		
Daily average	47.77		42.78		
ii) <u>Eye Clinic</u>					
No. of patients treated	17,921		12,411		
Daily average.	58.37		40.04		
iii) <u>Skin</u>					
No. of patients treated	11,251		8 219		
Daily average	36.64		26.7		
iv) <u>V. D. Clinic</u>					
No. of patients treated	2,101		1,371		
Daily average	6.84		4.4		
v) <u>Leprosy</u>					
No. of patients treated	1,014		1,006		
Daily average	3.53		3.2		
vi) No. of operations conducted—					
	Major	379	327		
	Minor.	502	587		
Total :—		881	914		

vii) No of X-Ray Examinations carried out.	4,849	3 620
viii No. of Anti-Rabic patients treated.	413	479

The Auxiliary Nurse-cum-Midwifery class was continued as in the previous year. 27 pupils passed the final examination held in September, 1960. Another session of this training started in October, 1960 with a batch of 30 girls

A Dhari training class under the Tribal Welfare Scheme also continued. A new session with a batch of 20 tribal and 10 non-tribal girls commenced in September, 1960. 18 tribal girls of the previous session appeared in the Examination held in August/September, 1960 and eight of them came out successful

With a view to meeting the requirement of Nursing staff in this Territory a proposal for starting a Senior Nursing Course at the V. M. Hospital has been taken up with the Govt of India. This will be started on receipt of Govt of India's sanction. During the year under review the undermentioned personnel were sent for training courses on subjects mentioned against each :—

1 (one) Medical Officer in charge Principal Laboratory	Preliminary training in P. H. Laboratory.
3 (three) Laboratory Technicians.	Laboratory Technique course.
1 (one) Laboratory Technician	Intensive course in V. D. Work.
1 (one) Medical Officer (Dermatology)	Refresher course in Leprosy
1 (one) Assistant	Accounts training in A. G.'s Office, Assam
9 (nine) local candidates	M. B. B. S. Course
1 (one) local girl	Integrated Health Visitor

Besides, the following candidates continued training on the subject noted against each :—

1 (one) candidate	B. Sc (Hons.) Nursing course
3 (three) candidates	Integrated Health Visitor Course,
2 (two) candidates,	Senior Nursing course.
8 (eight) candidates	M. B. B. S. Course.

One Junior Nurse who was sent for Senior Nursing course returned after successful completion of training.

The construction work of the new hospital at Kunjaban proceeded satisfactorily during the year under review and is now almost complete. A sum of Rs. 12.70 lakhs was spent on this work during 1960-61. The hospital is expected to be opened shortly. Most of the equipment and furniture for the hospital have been purchased.

The technical staff of the Principal Laboratory at V. M. Hospital who were recruited during the year have been and are being given preliminary training outside for efficient running of the laboratory. A sum of Rs 0.397 has been spent for running the Laboratory.

A Leprosy Clinic continued to function in the V. M. Hospital for rendering aid to the Leprosy patients.

The scheme of V. D. and Allied Trepanomal diseases is being taken up. This will be in addition to the existing clinic and the two will be amalgamated.

A total number of 19 beds have been reserved in different Mental Hospitals of India for treatment of Mental patients of Tripura. All the beds are being utilised.

One Family Planning Centre continued to function in the V. M. Hospital.

A Chest Clinic at the V. M. Hospital is under construction with a plan provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh. The work made some headway during the year under review.

The temporary T. B. Clinic which was started in 1959 in the V. M. Hospital provided necessary facilities for diagnosis and out-door treatment free of cost to the T. B. patients and attracted a large number of patients during the year under review.

A 50 bed T. B. Ward is under construction with a plan provision of Rs. 3.82 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 0.514 lakhs has been spent during 1960-61.

32 beds have been reserved in different Sanatoria and Hospitals outside this Territory for treatment of the displaced T. B. patients residing in Tripura. All the beds are being fully utilised.

A new Ambulance Van was allotted to the V. M. Hospital during the year under review for the safe and speedy removal of serious cases to the Hospital. This removed a long felt want.

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

According to the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act of 1925 which has been extended to the Union Territory of Tripura, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies is the Head of the Co-operative movement. Shri H. S. Butalia, District Magistrate & Collector has been acting as Ex-officio Registrar since 1st May, 1959. Before the extension of the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, the registering Officer was the Co-operative Officer, Co-operative Societies, Tripura, under the Repealed Tripura State Co-operative Societies Act of 1958 T. E. and the charge of the office of the Co-operative Officer upto 30. 4. 59 remained with Shri R. N. Bhattacharjee,

Co-operative Officer. During the period under review the Registrar of Co-operative Societies was assisted by the following staff :-

Assistant Registrar.	1
Chief Auditor.	1
Chief Marketing Inspector.	1
Technical Officer (Industries)	1
Marketing Inspectors.	2
Co-operative Inspectors.	12
Co-operative Extension Officers.	9
Co-operative Auditors.	19
Co-operative Supervisors.	25
Head Clerk.	1
Accountant.	1
U. D. Clerk	1
L. D. Clerks.	5
Stenographer.	1

Second Five Year Plan.

The total outlay for co-operation under the Second Five Year Plan was Rs. 19.39 lakhs. The starting of the State Co-operative Bank in 1956-57 i.e. the first year of the second Plan was a land mark in the history of the development of Co-operatives in Tripura. 25 societies were proposed to be organised during the Second Plan period. All the 25 societies were organised within the third year of the 2nd Plan i.e. by the end of March, 1959. Upto the end of June, 1960, 8 000 agriculturists were brought under Co-operative fold by these societies. During the financial year 1960-61, against the budget provision of Rs 13,300/-, a sum of Rs 11,583/- was spent towards managerial cost of these societies. Out of 17 godowns provided to 17 Large sized Societies, construction of 14 godowns has already been completed and the construction of the remaining 3 godowns is nearing completion.

Six Primary Marketing Societies were proposed to be organised during the Second Plan period. All the six Primary Marketing Societies were organised by the end of 1958-59. Out of six godowns provided to these six societies construction of five godowns has already been completed and the remaining one is under construction. These six societies have all been provided with Rural Godowns at a cost of Rs. 1,20,000/-. The rural godowns are now under construction.

The existing District Marketing Society has been provided with a godown for storage of agricultural produce of co-operative societies and individual agriculturists. Construction of two rural godowns for this Society was completed during the year under review.

The State Co-operative Bank (Apex) disbursed short-term loans to the extent of Rs. 8,05,400/- and medium term loans of Rs. 54,000/- to the Co-operative Societies during 1959-60. From 1.7.60 to 31.3.61, Rs. 4,47,763 and Rs. 3,690/- as short term and medium term loans respectively were given to the Co-operative Societies. The Land Mortgage Bank disbursed long-term loan amounting to Rs. 20,575/- to the agriculturist members. During 1960-61 a sum of Rs. 1,57,165/- towards share capital contribution and managerial cost of the State Co-operative Bank and Land Mortgage Bank was spent. One branch of the State Co-operative Bank has been opened at Kailasahar.

Under a scheme included in the Second Five Year Plan, it was proposed to train up 15,000 members of the various co-operative societies of this Territory. The training scheme is being implemented by the Tripura State Co-operative Union Ltd. under the instruction of the All India Co-operative Union and members and Office bearers of Co-operative Societies and managing Committee members of Co-operative Societies are being trained. 2,101 ordinary members, 285 Managing Committee members and 126 Office bearers of different Co-operative Societies were trained up to the end of March, 1961.

62 Service Co-operative Societies were organised during the year under review.

Two Supervising Unions were set up in two blocks. Both the Unions organised Block Level Seminars during the year under review.

Out of the Plan target of 40 Purchase and Sale Societies 25 societies were organised upto the end of 1959-60. The organisation of Purchase and Sales Societies during 1960-61 was abandoned, as the tribals amongst whom such societies were proposed to be organised were not willing to form Purchase and Sale Societies. So a target for organisation of 10 Service Co-operatives instead of Purchase and Sale Societies was fixed for 1960-61. Out of 10 Service Co-operatives, four societies were registered during 1960-61.

Three Forest Labourers Co-operative Societies have been organised so far for the benefit of forest villagers belonging mostly to the tribal community.

The total number of Co-operative Societies in Tripura was 558 at the end of 1960-61 of which 64 were formed during the year under review.

PANCHAYAT RAJ SET-UP IN TRIPURA

The U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, has been extended to this Territory and its provisions were brought into force only in respect of two community Development Blocks on the 1st November, 1959. The Rules have been framed under the Act more or less on the U. P. model which are now at the final phase of publication.

Suggestions and objections from various quarters in regard to the draft Rules were invited and are now being scrutinised and processed with due regard to the public opinion expressed in response to the draft notification made in the official Gazette. Necessary preliminaries are being completed to hold the Panchayat Election. The District Panchayat Officer, drawn from the cadre of Sub-Divisional Officers (an Officer of the rank of Deputy Collector), on completion of his training under the Directorate of Panchayat Raj in Uttar Pradesh, has been functioning virtually as the principal panchayat Officer in absence of any whole-time Director of Panchayats in this one-District Territory. A batch of Panchayat Extension Officers at the first instance has undergone job training in U. P. It is not intended to establish Panchayats all over the Territory simultaneously but only in phases. A start has been made with two of the existing Blocks viz , Panisagar (Dharmanagar Stage II Block) and Jirania (Sadar East Stage II Block) which have seen Community processes at work for the last six and eight years respectively. All other Blocks will be brought under the fold of Panchayats as per phased programme with the idea of covering the entire Territory by the end of the Third Five Year Plan period. The Panchayats in Tripura are not likely to be viable units. As such provision has to be made for giving aids in the shape of grant and loan for developing local economy by certain remunerative projects, such as horticulture and pisciculture to be undertaken by the selected Panchayats.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

The Labour Officer is the Head of the Labour Administrative Machinery responsible for the implementation of all labour laws in this Territory. He is assisted by four Labour Inspectors and one Factory Inspector. The post of the Factory Inspector remained vacant during the year under review. The Labour Officer functions in various other capacities such as the Chief Inspector of Factories, Registrar of Trade Unions, Conciliation Officer, Chief Inspector of Plantations, Secretary Evaluation Committee etc. For the better implementation of the various provisions under different labour laws particularly laws relating to Tea plantations labour in Kailashahar and Dharmanagar Sub-Divisions, an Inspectorate was opened at Kailashahar and one Labour Inspector was posted there during the year under review.

The following labour laws are in force at present in this Territory :—

1. The Plantations Labour Act 1951.
2. The Minimum Wages Act 1948.
3. The Payment of Wages Act 1936.
4. The Factories Act, 1948.

5. The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.
6. The Indian Trade Unions Act, 1923.
7. The Bengal Shops and Establishments Act, 1940
8. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
9. The Employees Provident Funds, 1952.
10. The Working Journalists Act, 1955
11. The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948.
12. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.
13. The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.
14. The Collection of Statistics Act, 1953

As per provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Air Transport Service operating in the Union Territory of Tripura has been declared a Public Utility Service.

At the end of the year the licenses of 54 factories were renewed and four new factories were registered under the Factories Act, 1948. Thus the total number of registered factories were 58 in the year under review. These factories were registered under the Factories Act by the Labour Officer as the Chief Inspector of Factories. The licenses of 15 factories were not renewed for the year.

Only seven new Trade Unions were registered under the Trade Unions Act, 1926, bringing the total number of registered Trade Unions to 39 during the year under review.

163 cases were pending at the beginning of the year under review and 79 cases were filed during the year out of which 172 cases were disposed of through the intervention of the Conciliation Officer (Labour Officer). 70 cases were pending at the end of the year.

1138 Units (Tea Estates, Shops and Establishments, Trade Unions etc.) were inspected under different labour laws during the year.

23 prosecutions were launched against the proprietors of shops and establishments for breaches of the provisions of the Tripura Shops and Establishments Rules, 1953, and two prosecutions were launched for breaches of provisions of the Plantations Labour Act, 1951 and Rules thereunder. Out of these 25 cases, nine convictions were secured for breaches of the provisions of the Tripura Shops & Establishments Rules, 1953.

The two Labour Welfare Centres at Fatikcherra and Kalacherra continued to offer recreational and educational facilities and vocational training to the tea plantation workers during their off time. Some sporting goods, materials for bamboo and cane work, two radio sets, newspapers etc. were provided in these centres.

A coaching class for the education of the children of labourers continued to function in the Centre at Kalacherra. One night School for adult labourers functioned in each Centre.

One Labour Welfare Centre continued at Manuvalley Tea Estate in Kailashahar Sub-Division since the 25th March, 1957. Sporting goods for indoor and out-door games, musical instruments, a radio set, newspapers etc. were supplied to this Centre. Besides, arrangements were made to impart training to the workers in bamboo and cane work, tailoring, sewing and embroidery etc. Two coaching classes—one for children and the other for adult workers continued to function.

One Labour Inspector was sent for training in the Diploma Course of Social Welfare in the Indian Institute of Social Science and Business Managements, Calcutta, during the year under review.

Employment Exchange

The District Employment Exchange at Agartala which was opened in 1956-57 has been functioning satisfactorily. Below is given a statement indicating registrations, placements etc. for the year under review :—

1	Total No. of applicants registered with the Exchange since April, 1960—March 1961...	...	...	...	...	5,521
2	Total No. placed through Exchange from April 1960 to 31st March, 1961...	...	...	...	...	476
3	Total No. of applicants who found work at their own efforts known to the Exchange (Direct Recruitment)	...	...	...	...	76
4	Total No. of Registrants remaining in the Live Register as on 31.3.61...	...	...	...	...	3,376

One Employment Information and Assistance Bureau was started at Kumarghat under Kailashahar Block on the 27th February, 1961.

Information in respect of Employment Market Scheme was regularly collected from both the Public and Private Sectors in every quarter.

In all 60 Establishments were covered in the Public Sector and 90 Establishments in the Private Sector.

Quarterly Employment Market Reports for Tripura for the quarter ending March 1960, June 1960 and September, 1960, were prepared and distributed to the Heads of the various Departments under Tripura Administration and Tripura Territorial Council and to the Directorate General of Employment & Training, New Delhi.

TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

There are about 18 different communities of tribals in Tripura most of whom have been living in the remote and inaccessible hills for centuries. They lead a simple but hard life and have evolved a culture, an economy and distinct languages of their own. The schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes are, therefore, based on an understanding and respect for their tradition and appreciation of the social, psychological and economic problems facing them.

The Development Programme for the tribals may be broadly grouped under three heads, viz. (a) Education and Culture, (b) Development of Economy and (c) Health, Housing, and Other schemes. A sum of Rs. 123.14 lakhs (including of Rs. 47.00 lakhs under Centrally Sponsored Programmes) was provided in the Second Five Year Plan. At the end of the year 1960-61 the total expenditure was Rs. 113.263 lakhs. The foremost scheme for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes relates to weaning the tribal people away from practising shifting cultivation by settling them on land as permanent cultivators. Each Jhumia family is allotted cultivable land measuring $12\frac{1}{2}$ Kanis (6 Kanis lunga and $6\frac{1}{2}$ Kanis Tilla) and given a grant of Rs. 500/- in two instalments for purchasing seeds, bullocks and agricultural implements. Model Tribal Colonies are also set up where additional facilities such as, drinking water, irrigation, cooperative society, recreation centre, demonstration farm, industrial centre, school, dispensary etc. are provided. According to 1951 census, there were about 21,000 jhumia families in Tripura. By the end of the year 1960-61, 13,229 families had been settled including 3,152 families in 27 Model Tribal Colonies.

During the year under review 1,689 and 635 families were given 1st and 2nd instalment of grants @ Rs. 300/- and Rs. 200/- respectively and 11 Model Tribal Colonies were set up at the following places :—

1. Dalucherra	(Kamalpur)
2. Damchera-Kathalchera	(Kailasahar)
3. Bhatimachmera	(Dharmanagar)
4. Kalsi (Duluchera)	(Belonia)
5. Jagabandhupara	(Amarpur)
6. Anandabazar	(Dharmanagar)
7. Lalchera	(Kailasahar)
8. Kshetrichera	(-do-)
9. Bhaibanchera	(-do-)
10. Ekchari	(Amarpur)
11. Harinchera	(Kamalpur)

A new scheme for the settlement of landless Scheduled tribes was taken in hand for implementation in Sadar and Sonamura Sub-Divisions and 89 landless

families got the benefit out of this scheme. The beneficiaries of Sonamura formed a co-operative society and financial assistance was given to them through the Society.

Under the Education programme for Scheduled Tribes, construction of 10 Boarding Houses to accommodate tribal students reading in Schools were undertaken and renovation grant @ Rs. 1000/- was sanctioned in favour of 17 Primary Schools. In addition to the above, six Primary School houses were constructed in the following colonies :—

1	Kshetricherra	(Kailasahar)
2	Bhaiboncharra	(Kailasahar)
3	Lalcherra	(Kailasahar)
4	Anandabazar	(Dharmanagar)
5	Ekchari	(Amarpur)
6	Harinchera	(Kamalpur).

To encourage the traditional mode of recreation, songs and dances amongst tribals eight cultural centres were started by the end of the year 1959-60 and two centres were set up during the year under review. The location of these are given below :-

1	Vanghmum	(Dharmanagar)
2	Bisramganj	(Sadar)
3	Champaknagar	(Sadar)
4	Ramnagar	(Sadar)
5	Bogafa	(Belonia)
6	Jagabandhupara	(Amarpur)
7	Darchai	(Kailasahar)
8	Kathaliachera	(Belonia)
9	Raiabari	(Udaipur)
10	Garzi	(Udaipur)

Tuition fees of Scheduled Tribe students reading in non-Government Secondary Schools were reimbursed as in previous years.

Primary School teachers and officials working in the tribal areas are encouraged to acquire working knowledge in tribal dialects by award of suitable prizes. A scheme for preparation of books and monographs of life and culture on tribals has been undertaken.

Under the programme of Agriculture, fishery tanks, bunds and pisciculture units comprising six lakes and 14 tanks and one fish seed centre comprising 10 Nursery tanks were constructed at Kathaliachera Tribal Colony. The lakes are intended both for pisciculture and irrigation. Improved seeds, fertilisers, pedigree birds, and pigs were distributed among the tribals free of cost.

During the year under review terracing of 50 acres of tilla land, and contour bunding of another 20 acres in Bislamganj and Kathaliachhera Tribal Colonies and reclamation of 105 acres of land at Lalchara colony were taken up. Three Demonstration farms were established in Model Tribal colonies at Bislamganj (Sadar), Kathaliachhera (Belonia) and Nabincherha (Dharmanagar). Four other farms were also started during the year.

18 Farmers' sons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes community received training on improved methods of Agriculture at Lembucherra Training School. Two itinerant survey medical teams started in 1956-57 continued to function satisfactorily. Besides, two medical dispensaries started during 1958-59 at Chowmanu (Kailasahar) and Kalshi (Belonia) also continued to attract large number of patients during the year.

The scheme for constructing drinking water wells under Tribal Welfare was transferred to the Tripura Territorial Council for execution in the year 1958-59. By the end of year, 129 wells were constructed in tribal areas. During the year under review, 70 wells were constructed. To provide better drinking water facilities 34 tanks in addition to the 70 wells mentioned above were excavated in tribal areas in different parts of the Territory.

18 Tribal girls were trained as Dhais successfully by the end of year 1959-60 and 20 girls received training during the year 1960-61.

Under the Scheme for carrying tribal patients to the nearest hospital in needy cases, 57 patients have been benefitted. With a view to helping the deserving T. B. patients a provision of Rs. 10,000/- was also made during the year 1960-61.

The Co-operative movement is being fostered in tribal areas by starting co-operative purchase and sales societies and 25 such societies were started by the end of the year 1959-60. These societies are at present dealing with supply of essential commodities to its members and marketing of their agricultural produce only. Four Service Co-operative societies were organised during the year under review.

Tribals are encouraged to undertake spinning, weaving, carpentry, smithy, basketry, leather work etc. by award of stipends and grants for raw materials. Each trainee is given a stipend of Rs. 50/- per month during the period of training. Successful students are also given grants for the purchase of raw materials. Four Training-cum-Production Centres were at work by the end of the year 1959-60 and two more centres on Carpentry were opened during the year under review.

There were 4 Mobile Training Institutes at the beginning of the year 1960-61 and these continued to function satisfactorily throughout the year.

Grants to the weavers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the form of working capital, share capital, improved loans and accessories and subsidy on the cost of yarn costing Rs. 2-350 lakhs in all were distributed during the year under review.

With a view to encouraging the tradition of weaving and spinning amongst the tribals, a new scheme was started during the year 1958-59 and grants were given for purchasing their handicrafts. The Scheme for giving grants to Mahila Samities taken up during the year 1958-59 was continued. Grants for the purchase of tools, implements and raw materials were given to 27 Mahila Samities upto 1959-60. 57 Mahila Samities were organised during the year 1960-61 and Rs. 38,600/- was paid as grants to these samities,

During the year under review three Rest Houses were constructed (at Belonia Charmanagar and Sabroom) and the construction work of three more at Agatala, Amarpur and Kailasahar was taken up. These are still under construction. Rest Houses are meant to provide the tribals free accommodation when they come to district or sub-divisional headquarters.

12 S. P. T. bridges and culverts were constructed in tribal areas at a cost of Rs. 0.895 lakhs during the year 1959-60. A sum of Rs. 3.374 lakhs was spent during the year 1960-61 for the construction of link and internal roads with culverts in tribal areas with a view to providing communication facilities in inaccessible areas.

Scheduled Castes

A sum of Rs. 1.90 lakhs was provided in the Second Five Year Plan for the welfare of this community. Under the Housing Scheme 200 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes were given grant @ Rs. 300/- per family towards purchase of G. C. I. sheets for renovation of their houses during the previous year. A sum of Rs. 57,900/- was given to 193 families for renovation of their houses during the year under review.

A sum of Rs. 7,000/- was given to Janakalyan Samabaya Samity at Ganki for the settlement of landless Scheduled castes.

Under the Education Scheme, the Administration reimbursed the tuition fees of all Scheduled Caste students reading in the recognised non-Government Secondary Schools. The Scheduled Caste trainees in cottage industries received stipends @ Rs. 50/- per month per head and also grants for purchasing raw materials. 32 trainees completed training and 46 ex-trainees were given grants for purchasing raw materials during the year under review.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

At the end of the year 1959-60, nine Blocks including two Pre Extension Blocks were in existence in Tripura. During the year under review, these two Pre-Extension Blocks were converted into Stage I Blocks. Besides, two new Pre-Extension Blocks allotted during the year under review were started at Udaipur and Sonamura. The total number of blocks thus stand at 11 covering an area of 3,261 square miles with a total population of 4,30,402. Of these 11 blocks, the one at Amarapur is a Special Multipurpose Tribal Block. The position of the 11 blocks with the area and population of each is given below :—

	<u>Area covered</u>	<u>Population</u>
1. Sadar-East Stage II Block (4th year)	155 Sq. miles.	35,528
2. Dharmanagar Stage II Block (4th year)	170 ,	61,601
3. Kailasahar Stage I Block (5th year)	464 ,	58,624
4. Kamalpur Stage I Block (5th year)	240 ,	30,372
5. Belonia Stage I Block (4th year)	394 ,	40,209
6. Amarapur Stage I Block (4th year)	527 ,	28,280
7. Kanchanpur Stage I Block (1st year)	492 ,	20,944
8. Sabroom Stage I Block (3rd year)	238 ,	23,680
9. Khowai Stage I Block (1st year)	150 ,	28,148
10. Udaipur Pre-Extension Block (April series)	246 ,	58,478
11. Sonamura Pre-Extension Block (Oct. ,)	205 ,	44,538
	<u>Total :— 3281 ,</u>	<u>4,30,402</u>

An amount of Rs. 22,35,700/- was provided for Community Development during the year under review (1960-61), the last year of the Second Five Year Plan. The total allocation for Second Five Year Plan under the Community Development Programme was Rs. 60.67 lakhs out of which Rs. 41.23 lakhs was spent upto 1959-60. The total expenditure incurred upto 31st March, 1961

comes to Rs. 59'02 lakhs. A statement showing the expenditure incurred by the individual blocks during the year under review is given below :—

Sl No.	Name of Block	Amount spent during 1960-61 under	
		C. D Schemes	Home affairs Share
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	Jirania	1,48,582/-	—
2.	Panisagar	82,080/-	—
3.	Kumarghat.	3,11,919/-	—
4.	Salema	2,54,095/-	—
5.	Bogafa	1,99,477/-	—
6.	Sabroom	2,25,393/-	—
7.	Amarpur,	2,64,917/-	2,87,543/-
8.	Kanchanpur	1,73,146/-	—
9.	Khowai	94,147 -	—
10.	Udaipur.	15 123/-	—
11.	Sonamura	10,509/-	—
		17,79,388/-	2,87,543/-
		Total : 20,66,931/-	

Under the Community Development programme, utmost stress has been laid on increasing agricultural production. As a result of a drive in this direction, the people are now taking significant interest in the Japanese method of paddy cultivation. The Block Development Officers continued intensive propaganda through demonstrations, group discussions, mass meetings and individual contacts to bring larger areas under improved method of cultivation. The main schemes undertaken relate to minor irrigation and reclamation of land, distribution of improved seeds and fertilisers, development of local manurial resources and purchase of improved agricultural implements for demonstration. Besides, demonstration of improved agricultural methods were arranged by the V, L, Ws in their respective areas. Attention was also paid to the development of pisciculture. Loans were given for excavation of tanks and erection of bunds for the purpose of irrigation and pisciculture. Fish fries were distributed at subsidised rates. The Block Development Officers also undertook preparation of Village Production Plans for selected villages.

The Animal Husbandry Programme also received due attention during the year. The schemes mainly relate to poultry and piggery.

During the last part of the year under review, Melas and exhibitions were held in various parts of the Territory wherein rural handicrafts were exhibited and a good

variety of agricultural products were collected and displayed. Lectures on Co-operative movement, improved agricultural operations, development of village and cottage industries and youth programme were also arranged.

Under Education and Social Education, a large number of adult literacy centres, Mahila Samities, Balwadis and youth camps continued to function during the year under review. Cultural functions were held in different circles. Village Leaders' Training camps were also held satisfactorily. Progressive farmers from the various blocks visited the National Agricultural Fair at Calcutta, from 16.2.61 to 24.2.61.

The Health programme carried out in the blocks account for Rs. 2,30,200/- during the year under review. This amount does not include the amount spent by Tripura Territorial Council in providing medical services from the Primary Health Centres and rural dispensaries under their control. During the period under review, six Hospitals and 55 rural Dispensaries were functioning throughout the block areas. The services provided to the people of the block areas include treatment of outdoor and indoor patients, maternity and child welfare services, water supply and sanitation and preventive inoculation against common contagious and infectious diseases. During the year under review 218 wells were dug under block programme for providing safe drinking water facilities to the villagers.

Road construction was an important activity in all the C. D. blocks. During the year under review 184 miles of kutchra road and 122 bridges and culverts were constructed and 58 miles of road and 12 culverts and bridges were improved upon at a total cost of Rs 2,41,982/-.

In the field of improvement of village housing, a sum of Rs. 70,000/- was advanced as loan to 133 beneficiaries towards last and final instalment of the loan sanctioned during 1959-60 for construction of 133 houses in the Jirania Belonia and Kumarght block areas.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The Public Works Department of the Tripura Administration consists of two Direction Offices (those of the Principal Engineer and the Superintending Engineer) with Headquarters at Agartala and eight Executive Officers (with an Executive Engineer at the head of each Office excepting the Mechanical Sub-Division Office where a Sub-Divisional Officer is in charge). The activities of the Public Works Department are divided into the following five branches, viz. (i) Buildings, (ii) Roads, (iii) Electric Supply (iv) Mechanical works (workshop) and (v) Minor Irrigation & Flood Protection.

Besides the Principal Engineer and the Superintending Engineer, the sanctioned strength of the Public Works Department consists of seven Executive Engineers, one Surveyor of Works, 34 Assistant Engineers, one Assistant Architect and 107 Overseers.

Shri R. K. Saha is the Principal Engineer and the Head of the Department. He is also ex-officio Secretary of the Public Works Department. He has under his direct control the following officers :—

1. The Surveyor of Works for structural design and quantity surveying,
2. The Assistant Architect for Architectural Design
3. The Executive Engineer, Agartala Division.
4. The Executive Engineer, Agartala Division II, Agartala.
5. The Executive Engineer, Agartala Division III, Agartala, and
6. The Executive Engineer, Electrical & Mech. Divn. Agartala,

The Northern Division, Dharmanagar, the Southern Division, Udaipur, the Minor Irrigation Division and the Mechanical Sub-Division are under the direct control of the Superintending Engineer, Addl. Circle, which post is held by Shri A. K. Sen. He is also under the control of the Principal Engineer both for administrative and technical matters.

Communication

Against the Second Plan provision of Rs. 334.14 lakhs for works under the P. W. D. a sum of Rs. 271.05 lakhs was spent upto March, 1960. The booked expenditure upto 31. 3. 61 during 1960-61 was Rs. 62.08 lakhs. There are liabilities to be adjusted in the March Final & Supplementary accounts for the year 1960-61 for Rs. 1.65 lakhs. Thus it will be seen that the provision of Rs. 334.14 lakhs mentioned above has been fully utilised.

During the year under review 20 miles of roads were metalled, 36 miles black-topped, and about 11 miles of formation on new roads completed. Contract for one major bridge was finalised and arrangement was made to take up the work.

The Agartala-Assam Road was opened as an all weather Road in 1958-59 ; some improvement work on this road was found necessary and was taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 28 lakhs. This work was completed within the year under review.

The 85-mile Agartala-Udaipur-Sabroom Road is the only road which connects the southern and western parts of the Territory with the Capital and is second only to the Agartala-Assam Road in importance. This is an all

weather road with metalled surface all over except a few stretches here and there. Black topping of the road was taken up in three sections during the year under review and was completed over a length of six miles in the Agartala-Bisramganj section and of two miles in the Bisramganj-Udaipur section.

In the Udaipur-Bogafa section (17 miles) materials for black-topping were collected. Of the six major bridges to be constructed over this road construction work of one was taken up, and estimates for another two bridges were finalised during the year under review. Hydraulic data for the remaining three bridges are under examination.

All the Sub-Divisional towns except Amarapur are now connected with Agartala by all weather approach roads. The total length of these approach roads is 97 miles.

Widening of formation of the Kailasahar-Kumarghat Road was taken up and about 33% of the work was completed within the year under review.

A length of more than 3 miles of the all-weather metalled 21-mile Khowai-Teliamura Road has already been black-topped.

Metalling of the Bisramganj-Melagarh-Sonamura Road (17 miles) was taken up in 1959-60 and was completed during the year under review converting the entire road into an all weather one.

Amarapur Sub-Divisional Town has been connected with Agartala-Assam road at Teliamura by a fair weather road constructed by the Tripura Territorial Council,

Another road for connecting Amarapur with Udaipur has been taken up by the Public Works Department. Formation work on this road is in full swing, half of the work having been completed so far.

The 26-mile Kumarghat-Kanchanpur Road which opens up a tribal area branches off from the Agartala-Assam Road at Kumarghat. It forms a section of Kumarghat-Kanchanpur-Nabihumpara Road. This is a fair weather road and was completed during 1959-60. No major work was done on this road during the year under review.

The Melagarh-Kakraban-Udaipur Road which is 15 miles in length connects two populous villages, Melagarh and Kakraban with Udaipur and Sonamura. Improvement of formation and metalling of this road to convert it into an all weather road were taken up during the year under review.

A major Trunk Road about 80 miles long is the Manu-Bogafa Road which is proposed to be constructed to open out the Southern part of the Territory which is now almost inaccessible from the North. This road will also shorten the distance of the southernmost part from the North Eastern part of the Territory by about 40 miles.

Reconnaissance survey of the road was taken up during the year under review and about 59 miles of the alignment were surveyed.

Power Schemes

A sum of Rs. 33.35 lakhs was provided for in the Second Five Year Plan for the development of power in this Territory. The expenditure upto 1959-60 was Rs. 28.80 lakhs and the expenditure booked during 1960-61 is Rs. 3.31 lakhs. There are certain liabilities to be adjusted in the March final and Supplementary accounts. The entire plan provision of Rs. 33.35 lakhs has been utilised.

2 × 300 K. W. generating sets were installed in the Agartala Power House during 1960-61 thereby raising the installed capacity to 1300 K. W.

6 miles of 11 K. V. transmission lines and 6 miles of Low tension lines were added during the year under review, and thus the total mileage of 11 K. V. transmission lines and Low tension lines up to the end of the Second Plan was 12 miles and 39 miles respectively.

Under the Rural Electrification Scheme the Power Houses at Dharmanagar (125 K. W.), Kailasahar (125 K. W.) and Udaipur (100 K. W.) were commissioned in the preceding year.

The Rural Electrification works at Khowai, Teliamura and Melaghar were taken up during 1960-61.

An independent Power House will be set up at Khowai. 60% of the work was completed and the Generator set was brought to site for installation within the year under review. (The Power House has since been commissioned).

40% works were completed in Teliamura which will be fed from Agartala Power House.

Melaghar will be fed from Udaipur. 30% works were completed here during the year under review.

Minor Irrigation

Provision for Minor Irrigation Schemes in the Second Five Year Plan was Rs. 10 lakhs. The expenditure incurred upto 1959-60 was Rs. 0.82 lakhs and booked expenditure upto the 31st March, 1961 was Rs. 2.90 lakhs. Thus the

total expenditure during the Second Plan will be Rs. 3 72 lakhs. Works on Khowai beel Phase I which was taken up last year progressed satisfactorily. Besides, the execution of the following schemes were taken up during 1960-61 :—

Name of work	Area likely to be benefited	Progress of work
<u>Irrigation Scheme :</u>		
1. Ghoramara Chara	200 acres	72% completed.
2. Gangrai Chara	60 ..	62% ..
3. Chindhina Chara	300 ..	15% ..
4. Sarbang Chara	100 ..	59% ..
5. Sonai Chara	240 ..	5% ..
6. Debda Chara	240 ..	42% ..
7. Moharani Chara	150 ..	20% ..
8. Pillak Chara	200 ..	16% ..
9. Binkara Chara	100 ..	35% ..
10. Rangapari Nadi	140 ..	60% ..
<u>Reclamation Scheme</u>		
11. Dhalaijala	600 ..	5% ..

Deposit work (Plan)

The PWD was entrusted with the following Deposit works of the Agartala Municipality, viz, Agartala water supply scheme phase I (Rs. 23.60 lakhs) Agartala Drainage scheme phase I (Rs. 22.77 lakhs) ; and Improvement of Agartala Town Road (Rs. 12.02 lakhs).

Under the Water Supply scheme the work was taken up last year and good progress was made during the year 1960-61. Most of the materials such as pipes, pumps etc. were collected. Out of the total provision of Rs. 23.63 lakhs a sum of Rs. 13.07 lakhs was spent during 1960-61.

The work on the construction and improvement of Town Roads was taken up last year and considerable progress was made during the year 1960-61. A sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs was spent out of a total provision of Rs. 12.02 lakhs. Five roads were consolidated and one main road black-topped within the year under review.

Bricks for starting the work on the Drainage Scheme have been collected and the contractor for execution of the work is being selected.

The scheme for the construction of the 250-bed Hospital at Kunjaban (Agartala) was sanctioned for Rs. 35.95 lakhs and was taken up in 1958-59. The construction of ward Block Nos. II & III, kitchen with store Operation Theatre.

and 36 staff quarters was completed upto 31. 3. 61. Paying Ward Emergency Block, Isolation Ward, Nurses' Hostel and 28 staff quarters were also constructed within the year and finishing works on these buildings are in progress now. Works in Administration Block out patient Department, X-Ray, Laboratory. Water supply and approach roads are also in progress

On the whole about 75% of the works was completed by 31. 3. 61. Construction work on the chest clinic as an annexe to the V. M. Hospital at Agartala was taken up during the year under review and the work progressed well.

The scheme for the construction of a Training Institute at Agartala was sanctioned for Rs 5.47 lakhs. The work was taken up last year and the main building was completed during the year 1960-61. Construction of a Hostel for the Trainees at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.31 lakhs was also taken up during 1960-61.

Educational Institutes

Construction of the Basic Training College building with Hostels for the trainees at Panisagar which was taken up in 1959-60, has nearly been completed and the work on the Hostel building has been over.

An additional building for the Basic Training College at Agartala at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.81 lakhs was taken up and about 50% of the work was completed during the year under review.

Construction of a building for the E. M. E. section of the N. C. C. at Polytechnic Institute at Agartala was taken up for Rs. 2.12 lakhs during 1960-61.

The work on the construction of an additional building for the Polytechnic at Agartala at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.22 lakhs was also taken up during 1960-61 and the work has been done upto roof level.

Office Accommodation

There is an acute shortage of accommodation of the Offices in Agartala and in the sub-divisional towns. A programme of construction of Office-buildings was, therefore, taken up and the following buildings were completed during the year under review :—

(1) Extension of Secretariat Building for accommodation of Office of the District Magistrate & Collector, (2) Office building for special Police Branch at Agartala ; and (3) Office of the Director of Education.

Construction of Office buildings for the Sub-Divisional Officers at Sonamura, Dharmanagar and Kamalpur have also been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.54 lakhs, Rs. 0.58 lakhs and Rs. 0.49 lakhs respectively.

Residential Accommodation

There is acute shortage of residential accommodation too in Agartala. With the expansion of offices the number of officers of all categories is also increasing and the problem of accommodation is becoming more and more acute.

To tide over this difficulty construction of the following quarters were taken up in Agartala and other parts of the Territory and completed during 1960-61.

Type of quarters	No of qrs. completed during 1960-61,	No. of qrs. under construction on 31. 3. 61.
'A'	46	32
'B'	30	1
'C'	11	5
'C-2'	13	5
'D'	4	5

Rehabilitation Works

During the year under review a sum of Rs. 9.36 lakhs was spent on various constructional works of the Rehabilitation Department such as buildings, roads, dispensaries, special wards attached to hospitals, and primary schools

For instance, the construction work of the 50-bed T. B. Ward was sanctioned for Rs. 3.82 lakhs and is being constructed as an annexe to the 250-bed Hospital at Kunjaban, Agartala. The work was taken up during the year and about 50% of the work was completed by 31. 3. 61.

Construction of a double-storeyed 80-bed ward as an annexe to the 250-bed Hospital at Agartala under Rehabilitation Scheme was taken up during the previous year and completed during the year under review.

A Hostel for 90 boys in the Polytechnic (most of whom are refugees) was sanctioned for Rs. 1.82 lakhs and was taken up last year. The work was completed by 31 3 61.

The 44-Mile Ambassa-Jagabandhupara-Rambabubari Road has been constructed under Rehabilitation scheme for providing communication to the Raima-Sharma valley where refugees from East Pakistan have settled down.

This is only a fair weather road. Formation works upto Rambabubari was completed during the previous year. During the year under review SPT bridges were completed upto Jagabandhupara at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.95 lakhs. In addition to these, many minor works such as excavation of Fishery lakes, construction of dispensaries, Primary schools, and approach Roads to Rehabilitation Colonies scattered through-out the Territory have also to be undertaken by the Public Works Department.

Works in C. D. Block Headquarters

This Department has to look after the C. D. Block works so far as technical aspects of Block schemes are concerned. Important buildings in the Blocks are constructed by the Department. A sum of Rs. 1.61 lakhs was spent by this Department for various construction works in Block Headquarters e. g., construction of residential accommodation for the block personnel at Kanchanpur, Kailasahar, Kamalpur, Belonia and Sabroom blocks.

Construction of Office-cum-Information Centres in the Block Headquarters at Sabroom and Amarpur also progressed well during 1960-61.

Flood Protection Works

During the Second Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 17.89 lakhs was spent on flood protection work upto 31.3.61. A further sum of Rs. 4.41 lakhs has to be adjusted towards the land acquisition in March Final and supplementary accounts. Thus the total expenditure during the Second Plan period will be in the order of Rs. 22.30 lakhs.

Flood protection works at Agartala, Sonamura, Durgapur, Belonia, and Khowai were completed during previous years and have so far successfully withstood the fury of floods in these places. The protection works at Belonia and Khowai were occasionally threatened by high floods of the river Muhuri and Khowai respectively but timely action was taken and there was no flood in these places during the year.

The protection works at Kailasahar at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.31 lakhs was taken up during the previous year and about 58% of the work was completed during 1960-61.

Protection works at Halahali in Kamalpur Sub-division and Kanchanpur bazar in Kailasahar Sub-division were taken up during 1959-60 and are nearing completion.

Workshops

There is no workshop worth the name in this locality in the private sector. All Government machinery including Road Making machinery are, therefore, being

looked after by the workshop under the P. W. D. During 1960-61 the workshop handled as many as 931 jobs for repair of Government machinery as mentioned below :—

No. of job cards for repairs to jeeps—654
 No. of job cards for repairs to Trucks—147
 No. of job cards for repairs to Road Roller—77
 No. of job cards for repairs to Stone-crusher—24
 No. of job cards for repairs to Vibrator—10
 No. of job cards for repairs to Concrete Mixture—19

Expenditure

The expenditure incurred by Tripura P. W. D. during the last five years is given below :—

1956-57	Rs. 102.68 lakhs
1957-58	Rs. 196.11 „
1958-59	Rs. 148.88 „
1959-60	Rs. 169.46 „
1960-61	Rs. 212.71 „

(subject to slight modification in March Final and Supplementary a/c,)

REHABILITATION

The control of the Rehabilitation Department of the Tripura Administration passed on to the Ministry of Home Affairs from the Ministry of Rehabilitation on the 1st October, 1960. The expenditure on rehabilitation of displaced persons during the year was however met from the fund provided by the Ministry of Rehabilitation. Sanctions, where necessary, were issued by the Ministry of Rehabilitation in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

In pursuance of the policy of disintegration of the Rehabilitation Department the following activities were transferred to the Departments noted against each during the year under report :—

	Department to which transferred	Date of transfer
1. Boys' Home	Education Department	1. 4. 60
2. Infirmary	-do-	1. 6. 60
3. Financial assistance to displaced students studying in post-School Final course	-do-	1. 4. 60
4. Fruit Canning Factory	Agriculture Department	1. 4. 60

300 more acres of land were procured during the year for distribution to the displaced families rehabilitated in Government sponsored colonies who could not be given their full quota of arable land before.

During the year under report, survey and plotwise demarcation of 12,000 acres more of land was completed. This brings the total area to 42,000 acres out of 67,000 acres of land allotted to the rehabilitated displaced families.

To increase the agricultural holdings of the displaced families rehabilitated in the Government sponsored colonies, a scheme for introduction of terrace cultivation on tilla land held by them has been under implementation since 1955-56. During the year under report 1,100 acres were brought under terrace cultivation at a cost of Rs. 2,75,000/-.

Construction of approach roads and provision of water facilities in colonies set up prior to April, 1956, was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 40,000/-. The total amount spent so far under this head is Rs. 12.12 lakhs. In colonies set up after April, 1956, development works are in progress and the expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 1,17,000/-, the total expenditure to date being Rs. 4.62 lakhs. For completion of the development works in these colonies a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided for in the Budget estimate for 1961-62.

Receipt of applications for grant of loans under general scheme was stopped on 1.11.59 and all pending applications were disposed of during the year under report. 1,800 families were given rehabilitation benefit under the general scheme during the year under review in rural areas. In urban areas 500 families were given housing loan under the general scheme.

The Homes for unattached women which were set up in June, 1953 and were run by the Rehabilitation Department, were closed down for all practical purposes during the year under review. 440 families have been rehabilitated on lump sum cash grant basis and 65 families under co-operative rehabilitation schemes at Narshingarh. 95 families having adult male members were rehabilitated under the general scheme and land purchase scheme. The remaining 133 families voluntarily left the Home in order to live either independently or with their relatives on receipt of maintenance assistance at the rate of Rs. 15/- per adult and Rs. 7.50 nP. per minor upto 8 years. Old and infirm persons were transferred to the Infirmary at Narshingarh. There are still 72 families who are going to be rehabilitated soon on *ad hoc* cash grant basis. 228 unattached families, who volunteered to leave the Home to live either independently or with their relatives on receipt of maintenance allowance during the year 1959-60 still continue to receive such assistance from the Administration.

The Training Centre for the unattached women at Abhoynagar was closed down by 31st March, 1961. The total expenditure incurred during the year on the Training Centre amounted to Rs. 49,655,- and the number of trainees was 137. The total expenditure incurred on the scheme from the very start amounted to Rs. 5,75,567/-. In all, 753 unattached women were trained in this centre.

The Co-operative rehabilitation centre at Narshingarh was started during the year under review. 65 families have been rehabilitated there.

A sum of Rs. 4.50 lakhs has been given as grant-in-aid to the Tripura Territorial Council for disbursement to 12 non-Government educational institutions for construction of additional accommodation necessitated by the increase in the number of displaced students.

The position with regard to the recovery of loan advanced to the displaced persons during the year under review was as indicated below :—

No. of demand notices served—	8,700
No. of certificate cases filed—	5,239
*Amount due for recovery—	Principal— Rs. 2,65,26,356/-
	Interest — Rs. 93,20,000/-
	<u>Rs. 3,53,46,356/-</u>
Amount recovered—	Principal— Rs. 2,45,192,38 np.
	Interest— Rs. 47,767.05 np.
	<u>Rs. 2,92,959.43 np.</u>

Total expenditure incurred during the year 1960-61 was as follows :—

Relief—	Rs. 1,00,437.00
Rehabilitation	Rs. 28,70,564 00
	<u>Rs. 29,71,001.00</u>
Loan—	Rs. 40,55,250.00

GRAND TOTAL :— Rs. 70 25,261 00

* Includes also the amount of principal and interest due up to previous years but not recovered.

FOREST DEPARTMENT

Shri N. C. Bhattacharjee, Divisional Forest Officer, continued to function as the Head of the Forest Department in the single Forest Division in Tripura during the year under report with his Headquarters at Agartala. There were three Sub-Divisional Forest Officers under him in charge of the three Forest Sub-Divisions and one Assistant Conservator of Forests to assist in the implementation of the Scheme relating to Demarcation of Boundary and Constitution of Reserved Forests. In all there were 11 Ranges, 70 Beats, 10 Sub-Beats, 8 Check posts and 5 Patrol parties during the year.

Reserved and Protected Forest

Prior to integration, Reserved Forests covered 1,020 sq. miles out of the total area of 4,116 sq. miles of Tripura, 637.69 sq. miles of Reserved Forests were surveyed and demarcated till the end of 1959-60 and the remaining areas under the Reserved Forests were released for rehabilitation of Refugees and tribal Jumias.

In a judgement on a Forest case in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, the Court held that the Reserve Forests as constituted by the Maharajas could not be deemed to be so within the meaning of the Indian Forest Act of 1927. The Administration, therefore, decided upon constitution of Reserve Forests anew and with this end in view notifications under section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927, in respect of the following Reserved Forests were published in the Tripura Gazette covering an area of 255.69 sq. miles during the year under report :—

1. Harishnagar 2. North Sonamura 3. Jagannath Dighi 4. Muhuripur
5. Radhakishorepur 6. Longthorai 7. Garjee 8. Hatipara 9. South Sonamura
10. Tulatalibari 11. Karchakhola 12. Trishna, and 13. Teliamura

As it was decided to place more areas under Reserved Forests, notifications under section 4 of the Indian Forest Act 1927 were issued previously for constituting 719.31 sq. miles as R.Fs and proclamations in Bengali under section 6 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927, were issued for the proposed R.Fs during 1960-61. The Forest Settlement Officer continued to take necessary steps towards finalisation of constitution of the aforesaid R.Fs. Shri N. N. Chaudhuri, Addl. District Magistrate & Collector, continued to function as Forest Settlement Officer during the year under review.

Demarcation of Boundary

The following are the details of works done during the year under report :-

- (i) Plotting of all maps of areas demarcated and surveyed during 1959-60 and arrangements for maintaining records of field works were completed.

(ii) The total length of internal boundary lines surveyed and demarcated during the year inside the following R. F's is detailed below :—

Karchakhola R. F.	...	...	...	4,977·03 Ch
North Sonamura R. F.	...	...	...	5,868·08 ..
South Sonamura R. F.	...	...	...	7,742·03 ..
				<hr/> 18,587·14 Chains.
or 232 miles 27 ch. & 14 links.				

(iii) 2,180 R. C Posts were manufactured during the year.

(iv) 1,676 R. C Posts were fixed on the boundary lines during the year under report in the following R F's :—

Karchakhola R. F (Internal Block)	...	...	652 Nos.
Pathalia R F	...	...	269 ..
Muhuripur R. F	...	...	755 ..
			<hr/> 1,676 Nos.

(v) Re-checking and maintenance of boundary lines of the following R. Fs. were also done during the year :—

(a) Pathalia R. F. from station Nos. 536 to 795=11·00 miles.

(b) Radhakishorepur R. F. Station Nos. 1 to 206=20·48 ..

31·48 miles.

Forest Policy.

There was no remarkable change in the Forest Policy except that the Administration took a serious view of the heavy destruction of forests by unauthorised breaking up of forest lands for cultivation as well as for construction of dwelling houses and decided to keep 1,500 sq. miles of the Territory under Reserved Forests.

Forest Settlement

During the year under report, 12 Tribal Jhumia families were absorbed as Forest villagers in Longthorai Reserved Forest.

Approximately 5 kanis of land fit for paddy cultivation and one kani of home-
stead land were allotted to each of the tribal families.

Buildings and Roads

For opening up new plantation centres under the Third Plan construction of four plantation camp huts were taken up during the year under report—one each at Taidu, Atharamura, Patichari, and Jolaibari. Besides, some repairs of the existing Departmental buildings were also taken up during the year.

During the year under report, construction of the following roads were taken up :—

i) 16' wide Jeep feeder road from Marwari Killa to Kakraban-Udaipur Road via Ichachera including 1 SPT, bridge :	2 M. 2 F. 5 ch.
ii) Paratia-Hachupara road (16' wide) including 6 culverts and 3 SPT. bridges :	5 M. 2 F. 5 ch.
iii Pokta A. N. R. Plot to 1957 plantation in Garjee R. F. 16' wide road :	1 M. 1 F. 2 ch.
iv) 16' wide road linking Garjee-pokta road with Garjee-Marwari Killa Road including SPT, bridges :	1 M. 3 F. 0 ch.
Total :	10 miles 12 chains.

Afforestation

During the year under report 1,026 acres of plantations (Regular plantation—406 acres, Semi Tangya—540, acres Aided Natural Regeneration—70 acres, and Sabai Grass plantation—10 acres) were created.

Improvement of High Forests

Climber cutting including girdling of trees of miscellaneous species which were interfering with the growth of Sal or other valuable species in Pathalia R. F. was taken up in 400 acres.

Soil Conservation

110 acres of old Jhum area were planted up mainly with Cashewnut and Kanthal (Jackfruit) under the Soil Conservation (Jhum Control) Scheme during the year under report.

Sanitation and Sinking of Tube-wells

12 tube-wells were sunk during the year under review one each in the following stations :—

(i) Marwarikilla, (ii) Raima Sarma, (iii) Nutanbazar, (iv) Ampi, (v) Melaghar, (vi) Jatrapur, (vii) Kalamchura, (viii) Muhuripur (ix) Dharmanagar (x) Churai-bari (xi) Kanchanpur, (xii) Salema. Besides, one well was dug at Kailasahar

Re-excavation of three tanks (one at Rangamura, one at Howraghat and the third at Jhagariamura near the office of the Sub-divisional Forest Officer, Sadar) was also taken up.

Protection of Forests in 1960-61

Due to vigorous patrolling, the following cases of Forest offences were detected :—

i) No. of cases detected	1 300
ii) No. of persons involved	1 681
iii) Disposal during the year by court	115
iv) Disposal during the year by departmental adjudication	819
v) Pending at the close of the year	366

A reward of Rs. 50/- was also awarded to one man of Charilam for his meritorious service in detecting Forest offence.

Exploitation of Forest Resources

System of management : There is no arrangement for departmental extraction of timber and other forest produce. Forest produces are generally exploited by the consuming public and by the traders and contractors with forest permits. Sale of plantation coupes and coupes of windfallen trees and other trees available silviculturally were also arranged during the year under review but the contractors and traders were more interested in working on permit system. An account of the Major and Minor forest produce exploited from the forests of Tripura during the year is given below :—

<u>(a) Major Forest Produce</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Total</u>
i) Timber	7,32,975·83 Cft.	Rs. 5,38,141·54	
ii) Post	18,515 Nos.		
iii) Firewood	11,29,437½ mds.	Rs. 1,13,214·92	
			Rs. 6,51,356·46
<u>(b) Minor Forest Produce</u>			
i) Bamboo	1,03,36,990 Nos	Rs 93,065·12	
ii) Other sources including compensation		Rs. 2,48,353·13	
			Rs. 3,41,418·25
		Total :	Rs. 9,92,774·71

(c) Free Grants

The total number of free permits issued during the year under report was 14,893 for the following quantity of forest produce :—

i) House posts	2,08,291 Nos.
ii) Bamboo	95,45,211 ..
iii) Firewood	5,12,066 mds.
iv) Fencing posts	2,55,039 Nos
v) Thatch	5,12,334 blds.
vi) Cane	42,468 Nos.
vii) Plough piece	47,688 cft.

Revenue

The following is an account of Revenue derived under different Heads including Grazing during the year under review :—

Timber	Rs. 5,38,141.54 nP.
Firewood and Charcoal	Rs. 1,13,214.92 ..
Bamboo	Rs. 93,065.12 ..
Other sources	Rs. 2,36,850.21 ..
Compensation	Rs. 11,502.92 ..
	<hr/> Rs. 9,92,774.71 nP.

Expenditure

The Expenditure incurred under different Heads during 1960-61 is given below :—

<u>Non-Plan</u>	
E 1 (1)—Pay of Officers	Rs. 14,270.72 nP.
E 1 (2)—Pay of Establishment	Rs. 2,58,996.73 ..
E 1 (3)—Allowance and Honoraria	Rs. 3,24,540.10 ..
E 1 (4)—Other charges	Rs. 1,28,907.21 ..
	<hr/> Total : Rs. 7,26,714.76 nP.
<u>Plan</u>	
E 2 (4)—Other charges	Rs. 3,67,490.40 ..

Grand total : Rs. 10,94,205.16 nP.

Departmental Promotion

During the year under review 11 Officers were promoted. Of them, five Forest Guards were promoted to officiate as Forester Gr. II ; four Foresters Gr. II to officiate as Forester Gr. I and two Foresters Gr. I to officiate as Forest Ranger.

Training.

Diploma Course : One student has been sent for training in Diploma Course (1960-62) to Dehra Dun after selection by the U. P. S. C.

One Officer who was already under training in Diploma Course (1958-61) at Dehra Dun, completed his 2 years' Course in the College and thereafter, in October he was sent to West Bengal for undergoing practical training on being appointed as S. D. F. O. on probation.

One Officer under training in Diploma Course (1957-60) joined this Department in October, 1960 as S. D. F. O. after successful completion of training.

Rangers Course : Three Foresters (Gr. II) were sent for training in Ranger Course (1960-62) at Dehra Dun. One student, who was under training in Ranger Course (1959-61) was continuing his studies during the year under report.

Foresters Course : Two Foresters (Gr. II) were sent for training in Foresters Course (1960-61) at Jhalukbari, Assam, Two Foresters Gr-II returned from there during the year after successful completion of training.

Five Foresters Gr. II were sent for training in Foresters course (1960-61) to Dow Hill, West Bengal.

Besides, one accountant was sent for training in Accounts in the Office of the Accountant General, Assam, Shillong.

Training in Lac cultivation ; One Forester (Gr-II) also returned after successful completion of training in Lac cultivation from Lac training School, Nunkum, Ranchi.

Training in Cashewnut cultivation : One Forester (Gr-II) was sent for short training in Cashewnut cultivation at Ullal Mangalore. He returned during the year after completion of training.

Reward and Punishment

No reward was awarded during the year to any member of the staff. One Ranger, two Foresters Gr. II, and three Forest Guards were removed from service and one Forest Guard and one Driver were reduced to the lowest stage in the time scale of pay.

Protection of Wild Life

The Wild life week was observed from 1st October, 1960 and the people in general were apprised of the utility of preserving wild animals by holding meetings in different places and through posters and pamphlets.

One elephant, one buck, one python, two wild cocks, one sambar, one tiger and one leopard were killed without authority for which legal action was taken.

Flowering and Fruiting of Bamboos

Bamboo Forests died up in most of the areas due to gregarious flowering during the last few years.

Flowering of Bamboos was noticed in small patches in different parts of forests in this Territory during the year under report also.

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

FOOD

As a whole Tripura is a deficit area. To meet the deficiency, every year the Administration has to import food-grains from Central Government stock in Calcutta. During 1960-61 the Central Government allotted 11,267.444 Metric Tonnes of rice and 508.000 Metric Tonnes of wheat for this Territory. Out of the current year's allotment about 10,406.565 Metric Tonnes of rice and 551.891 Metric Tonnes of wheat have been received. There are 20 storing centres in Tripura and all the imported foodgrains have been stored in the godowns in different centres.

Local Purchase of Foodgrains

After the harvest, foodgrains are procured from the surplus areas to arrest any abnormal fall in price to the detriment of the producers. In deficit areas and in the lean season foodgrains are also sold through fair price shops at a fixed price. Both procurement and distribution are made through appointed agents. As far as possible, Co-operative Societies of the locality are appointed procuring or selling agents as the case may be. In areas where such Societies are not available individual traders are appointed in consideration of their resources, experience and antecedents. Each Co-operative Society has been given a fixed area of operation for purchase and sale. Sub-Divisional Officers are keeping watch over the trading activities of the societies. During the year under review a scheme to purchase 299 Metric Tonnes of Aus Rice or equivalent quantity of Aus Paddy including the crop of the Ziratias within the range of Rs 13/- to Rs. 16/- per maund of rice or corresponding price for paddy was taken up. Though the target was not fully achieved, quantities of 154.236 Metric Tonnes of Aus rice and 166.909 Metric Tonnes of Aus paddy were purchased on Govt. account. Besides the above, a scheme for procurement of Aman crop on Government account was also taken up during the period under review. The target of the scheme was fixed at 1,866 Metric Tonnes of rice or proportionate quantity of paddy, out of which 197.145 Metric Tonnes of aman rice and 536.078 Metric Tonnes of aman paddy were procured during 1960-61.

Distribution

Transport bottleneck exists in Tripura due to the dearth of good motorable roads. In monsoon it becomes particularly difficult to transport foodgrains to different Sub-Divisions along the existing kutchha roads. In spite of this handicap the Administration has maintained supplies throughout the year.

The last Aman crop in some remote tribal areas was damaged due to the rat menace. So a large number of fair price shops had to be opened this year in these areas in order to maintain supplies. Scarcity in some areas like Gandacherra and Raima in Amarpur Sub-Division assumed serious proportions for a time necessitating air-dropping of rice in those places.

It has been the policy of the Administration to open fair price shops in places where market price goes beyond Rs. 26/- a maund. But before the commencement of the year a programme for the proposed shops is generally drawn up and preliminary formalities are completed. Keeping in view the trend of the market price in different areas, fair price shops are opened gradually. During the peak period of the year under review (i.e. June to July) as many as 93 fair price shops had to be opened in Tripura. After the harvest of Aus crop 62 fair price shops were closed down and only 31 fair price shops in Sadar Sub-Division were in operation. In the peak period of the year about 3,86,395 persons were covered under informal rationing. The total off-take from fair price shops during the year under review was 10,686.447 Metric Tonnes of rice, 708,395 Metric Tonnes of wheat and 265,046 Metric Tonnes of paddy. The issue price from Government stock was Rs. 18/- per maund of rice, Rs. 16/- per maund of wheat and Rs. 10.12 nP, per maund of paddy. The scale of ration was 2 seers of rice and $\frac{1}{2}$ seer of wheat per week for an adult and half of that quantity per week for a child. Due to maintenance of Government supply through fair price shops the average monthly price of rice per maund in the open market registered as follows :—

April,	1960	Rs. 21.95 nP.
May,	1960	Rs. 25.88 nP.
June,	1960	Rs. 24.19 nP.
July,	1960	Rs. 24.35 nP.
August,	1960	Rs. 20.82 nP.
September,	1960	Rs. 18.37 nP.
October,	1960	Rs. 17.56 nP.
November	1960	Rs. 17.13 nP.
December	1960	Rs. 17.15 nP.
January	1961	Rs. 19.08 nP.
February	1961	Rs. 21.10 nP.
March	1961	Rs. 22.02 nP.

With the opening of five new storing centres in Ghorakapa, Gandacherra, Raima, Chanmanu and Kanchanpur the number of storing centres in Tripura come to 2⁰ during the year under review.

Construction of new godowns

Construction of 2 prefab. Godowns at Arundhutinagar and of one godown each at Kailasahar, Kamalpur, Khowai, Udaipur, Belonia, Sabroom. Dharmanagar, Khanchanpur, Chowmanu, Ghorakapa, and Gandacherra were undertaken during the year under review. The capacity of these godowns varied from 4,000 to 27,000 maunds. In most of the places works are in progress.

During the current year the following Orders under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, continued to be in force in Tripura. The object of these Orders is to control the trading activities in foodgrains, and ensure smooth distribution :—

1. Tripura Foodgrains Dealers' Licensing Order, 1958,
2. Tripura Foodgrains (Distribution) Control Order, 1958.
3. Imported Foodgrains (Prohibition of unauthorised sale) Order, 1958.
4. Tripura Foodgrains Movement Control (2) Order, 1959.

Besides, the Rice Milling Industries (Regulation) Act, 1958, is also in force in Tripura.

The following statement gives in brief an idea of the food position during the year under review :—

- | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|--|
| 1. Allotment of foodgrains from Central Government stock during 1960-61... | ... | ... | { Rice - 11267.444 M. T.
Wheat - 508.000 M. T. |
| 2. Total quantity booked during 1960-61... | ... | ... | { Rice - 10967.506 M. T.
Wheat - 551.896 M. T. |
| 3. Procurement of rice and paddy in Tripura during 1960-61... | ... | ... | { Rice - 346.787 M. T.
Paddy - 693.489 M. T. |
| 4. Number of fair price shop in operation as on 31. 3. 61... | ... | ... | 39 |
| 5. Total off-take during 1960-61... | ... | ... | { Rice - 10,686,447 M. T.
Paddy - 265.046 M.T.
Wheat - 708.395 M. T. |
| 6. Population covered as on 31. 3. 61... | ... | ... | 1,57,666. |
| 7. Average market price of rice in Tripura during 1960-61... | ... | ... | Rs 20.85 nP, |

Civil Supplies

The responsibility for maintaining regular supplies of various essential commodities including building materials is with the District Magistrate and Collector at the District level. He is assisted by the Controller of Supplies and a skeleton staff of the Civil Supplies section of his office.

The regulation of trade in textiles, cement, iron and steel, coal and various other essential commodities is being dealt with by this section. It also keeps a watch over regular supplies of petroleum products.

Due to acute transport difficulties maintenance of adequate supplies of different commodities in Tripura is a difficult problem. The Administration does not directly enter into any trade but makes all possible endeavour to keep the supply running by regulating the trade through licenses, permits, authorisation etc. and by taking up various transport and other difficulties for solution.

During the year under review supplies of essential commodities on the whole continued to be normal. There was no acute shortage or transport bottleneck during the period.

Due to some unavoidable delay in despatching our monthly quota of sugar for October November, and December, 1960, there was some shortage of sugar in January, 1961. After repeated endeavours and with the co-operation of the Directorate of Sugar and Vanaspati, the Railway authorities and the sugar Mills concerned, it was possible to get the requisite quota despatched from the Mills and the crisis disappeared and the sugar position became satisfactory within a month.

The supply position of coal became satisfactory since January 1961 due to the availability of empty wagons but that of steel and cement did not improve as the supply from the producers continued to be much less than the demand.

It was not necessary to enact any new law or pass any new order during the year under review for improving the supply position of essential commodities.

ELECTION DEPARTMENT

The Legal Remembrancer has been designated Chief Electoral Officer who looks after election work in addition to his duties. He is assisted by the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer in election work. The District Magistrate has been designated Electoral Registration Officer and Returning Officer, House of the People and all Sub-Divisional Officers and Additional Sub-Divisional Officers have been designated Assistant Electoral Registration Officers.

Electoral rolls of the two-third areas of this Union Territory were intensively revised in 1958 and 1959 while the rolls of the remaining one-third area were intensively revised in the months from January to April, 1960. Publication of electoral rolls in draft was made on the 13th August 1960. The last date for filing claims and objections was 12.9.60. In all 22 457 claims were received out of which 8,832 were accepted. And 533 objections were received out of which 511 were accepted. The Electoral rolls were finally published on 15.11.60. In order to allay the apprehension of the people that some eligible voters might be omitted from the voters' list, one press note was issued to the effect that the rolls would be published in the early part of 1961 non-intensively. The people eligible for enrolment might then take advantage of the same.

Summary revision of electoral rolls was undertaken during the months of January to March 1961 and lists of additions, corrections and deletions in respect of electoral rolls were under preparation at the end of the year under review. *

Necessary press note was issued inviting the attention of the public to the fact that this was the last chance for getting their names enrolled before the next general elections and co-operation of all the political parties was sought for.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY

The Superintendent of Printing & Stationery is in charge of the Department. He manages all work of the Department under the supervision of a Secretary to the Tripura Administration. The staff strength consists of one Gazetted Officer, forty one industrial employees and sixteen ministerial and other employees.

The Tripura Administration has been declared by the Government of India to be a non-paying unit as regards forms and stationery stores required for use in various

* After summary revision the electoral rolls were published in draft on 1.4.61 and finally on 16.8.61. In pursuance of order No 282/TP/61 dated 23.8.61 under clause C of section 4 of the Two-Member Constituency (Abolition) Act, 1961, the Tripura Parliamentary Constituency which was a double-member constituency has been bifurcated. After bifurcation there have been two single-member Constituencies in Tripura viz. Tripura West and Tripura East. The Tripura West Constituency consists of the Sadar, Sonamura, Udaipur and Belonia Sub-Divisions and the Tripura East Constituency comprises the remaining Sub Divisions. The Tripura East Constituency where the concentration of the Tribal people is greater, is reserved for the Scheduled Tribes.

Of late the Election Commission has decided to introduce the marking system of voting in Tripura.

offices of the Administration in running the day-to-day work. Supply of Government of India standardised forms and all items of stationery stores required for office use is, therefore, received free of cost from the Government of India Forms Store and the Stationery Office, Calcutta respectively.

Charges for transport of these articles to Agartala are, however, to be borne by the Tripura Administration. For want of direct rail link to Agartala these articles are to be transported either by air or through Assam Rail link which is circuitous. Transport costs are therefore, very heavy. In the year 1959-60 Rs 21,551.00 had to be spent on this account. During the year under review this expenditure was Rs. 18,169.06 nP.

As supply of necessary Forms and stationery stores are not always received timely from the concerned offices of the Government of India, local printing of Government of India standardised forms in the Tripura Administration Press and local purchase of stationery stores have to be taken recourse to for meeting urgent demands. In 1959-60 nine kinds of standardised Forms of the Government of India had to be printed in the Administration Press with ex-post-facto sanction of the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery, India. In the year under review 11 kinds of such Forms were printed. In the previous year stationery stores worth Rs 21,888.00 was purchased and in the year under review an amount of Rs 21,941.58 was spent under this head.

Tripura Gazette

The responsibility of publication and distribution of the Tripura Gazette is entrusted to this Department. The Gazette is published weekly on Saturdays. But extra-ordinary issues are to be published in case of urgency. During the year under review 52 weekly issues and 115 extra-ordinary issues were published. 285 copies of each issue were printed of which 230 copies were distributed free and 37 copies on subscription.

Press

1,235 kinds of forms are printed annually in the Tripura Administration Press the number of copies varying from 200 to 6,00,000. In the year under review 171 requisitions were received for printing of different kinds of forms, out of which 137 requisitions with the previous year's balance of 26 requisitions were complied with. The balance of 34 was carried over to the Current Financial Year.

The plant and machinery with other press materials required for the Administration Press every year are to be purchased through the Deputy Controller, Stationery, Government of India Stationery Office, Calcutta. The cost is, however, borne by the Tripura Administration. In the year under review press materials worth Rs. 4664.29 were purchased.

On account of development works undertaken in connection with the Five Year Plans the number of offices under the Tripura Administration has increased. Requirement and consumption of forms etc. have also increased proportionately. With a view to meeting this pressure of increased works, it has been necessary to arrange expansion of the Press in all its branches. Unfortunately no expansion could be arranged during the first two plan periods. Proposal has been made in the Third Five Year Plan to provide Rs. 2,00,000.00 for necessary expansion of the Press. Provisional sanction has been received. With the implementation of these schemes the press will be equipped with some up-to-date machines and it is expected that the quality of printing and output of the Press will be of a better standard.

The Tripura Territorial Council with all offices under it has, however, been declared by the Government of India as paying Department as regards forms and stationery stores. So any supply made to or work done for the Council is to be charged for.

Receipt on account of sale of Government publications, priced forms, etc. including realisation from the Tripura Territorial Council was Rs. 9398/- during 1959-60. In the year under review the receipt on this account rose to Rs. 20,192.11.

MOTOR VEHICLES DEPARTMENT

As this Territory consists of one District only the entire Territory is taken as one Unit for the purpose of the administration of the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules made thereunder. In the Administration of the Motor Vehicles Department, the Chief Secretary, Tripura, functions as the ex-officio Head of the Department and the Addl. District Magistrate as the Head of Office. The State Transport Authority which consists of seven members is the control authority of all transport vehicles in this Territory. The District Magistrate & Collector functions as the Chairman of this Body and the Registering Authority, Motor Vehicles. The Addl. District Magistrate works as its Secretary. Issue of route permits in respect of the transport vehicles as well as the stage carriage vehicles fixation of rates for the transport of goods and passengers' fare and the general administration for the benefit of the travelling public and improvements of transport of goods within and outside the Territory are the main functions of this Body. In accordance with the provisions of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, the Superintendent of Police is responsible for any violation of the traffic rules.

In addition to his functions as Secretary, S. T. A., the Addl. District Magistrate also exercises the powers of (1) the Registering Authority, (2) the Licensing

Authority and (3) the Taxing Officer. In his capacity as such he is responsible for the issue of registration certificate of motor vehicles, fitness certificates, transfer of ownership of vehicles, granting of new driving licences and renewal of driving licences, issue of duplicate driving licences, issue of tax token on realisation of tax, realisation of other taxes and fees under the prescribed rules and grant of exemption, if any,

The Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 and the Tripura Motor Vehicles Rules, 1954 and the Bengal Motor Vehicles Tax Rules, 1933 and the Tax Act, 1932 are in force and the procedure of West Bengal is generally followed here.

No new measure for the purpose of taxation was proposed to be introduced during the period under review. In view, however, of the improvement of the condition of roads in the Territory the S. T. A. proposes revision of bus fare and freight and the rate for carrying of goods by transport vehicles. The proposed rate has been published under the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act in the Tripura Gazette (vide Notification No. MV/I-46/58 dated 4.4.61) to invite suggestions and objections from the public. At the time of submission of this report the matter was under consideration of the Administration.

The numbers of new vehicles, category wise, registered during the period from 1. 4. 60 to 31. 3. 61 are as below :—

A.	Private cars TRA	...	...	...	38
	Contract carriages TRT...	...	...	...	1
	Public goods carriers TRL	...	...	...	28
	Motor cycle TRM	...	...	...	6
	Trailer TRW	...	...	...	13
	Tractor TRQ	...	...	...	—
	Stage carriage TRS	...	...	...	1
	Government Van	...	...	...	3

The total number of vehicles, category wise, as on 31. 3, 61 thus stands as follows :—

B.	Private vehicles TRA	...	...	...	290
	Contract carriages TRT	...	...	...	190
	Public goods carriers TRL	...	...	...	533
	Motor cycle TRM	...	...	...	41
	Trailer TRW	...	...	...	103
	Tractor TRQ	...	...	...	27
	Stage carriages TRS	...	...	...	181
	Government Van TRV	...	...	...	13
					<hr/> 1,378

The number of driving licences and learners' licences issued during the corresponding period are 93 and 122 respectively. The total amount of revenue collected during the corresponding period is Rs 1, 51, 323 as against the establishment cost of Rs. 10,162'47 np. in addition to payment of Rs. 1,47,100 to the Tripura Territorial Council.

During the Third Five Year Plan it is proposed to establish a State Transport Undertaking under the Road Transport Corporation Act for which a total sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been accepted by the Planning Commission.

With the gradual improvement of road systems in the Territory, the number of vehicles in the Territory continues to increase. In order, however, to ensure satisfactory service, the State Transport Authority decided that in respect of goods transport vehicles, vehicles of post-1952 model only will henceforth be accepted for new registration. Similary in the case of stage carriages certain specifications have been laid down to ensure the minimum comfort of the travelling public. Under the various development schemes, new kutcha jeepable roads are being opened in many parts of the Territory. Such roads are capable of taking light traffic during the dry season only. Special facilities are given to the operators of contract carriages to run their vehicles (Jeeps) to provide cheaper and quicker means of transport to the people of the adjacent areas.

In so far as Inter-State problems are concerned, the contiguous area to this Territory through which operation of transport vehicles on inter-state route is necessary is the District of Cachar (Assam) only. The reciprocal agreement on the basis of the Draft Model Rules for Inter-State Transport which was entered into with the S. T. A. Assam, was implemented satisfactorily during the year under review.

As is well known the influx of displaced persons from East Bengal into this Territory is undoubtedly great. Many of those persons took to transport undertaking for their economic rehabilitation. Most of the Transport operators are displaced persons who are given all facilities in this regard. Their finances are limited and scope for expansion of the transport business is also slim. Hence the Transport Operators are being encouraged to form one or more viable units of Transport Agency in accordance with the recommendations of the Inter-state Transport Commission.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT

The Statistical Department of the Tripura Administration serves as the central unit for co-ordination, analysis and dissemination of all statistical data relating to different Departments. The Finance Secretary is the Head of the Statistical Department and the Statistical Officer has the direct responsibility of carrying out the work of the Department under his guidance.

The main functions of this Department are as follows :—

1. Collection and compilation of forecast of all crops, collection of fortnightly prices of essential commodities, tea statistics, employment statistics and other official statistics.
2. Compilation of Index of prices and Cost of living Index for middle and working (Low income group) Classes ;
3. Diagrammatical and pictorial representation of statistical data ;
4. Compilation and publication of the Quarterly Bulletin of Economics and Statistics, the Annual Bulletin of Staff Statistics and the pamphlet "Tripura in Statistics"
5. Collection, compilation and publication of the Annual Statistical Abstract and the Statistical Outline of Tripura (a handy compendium).
6. Giving guidance and assistance to other Departments on the work relating to statistics and planning ;
7. Conducting of various periodical and ad-hoc surveys ;
8. Statistical work relating to Community Development and N. E. S. activities (i. e. work relating to the Administrative Intelligence Unit) ;
9. Collection and compilation of some materials for onward transmission to the Government of India for their publication of "Statistical Abstract of India" ; and
10. Estimation of State Income.

In addition to the above mentioned items, the following items relating to Planning have been taken up by this Department :—

- a) To compile and maintain complete and up-to-date list of individual schemes coming under the Plans ;
- b) To advise the various Departments of the Administration on the maintenance of proper records and registers with a view to obtaining the various items of information needed for the purpose of Planning in the form designed by the Central Statistical Organisation ;
- c) To carry out effective scrutiny of every return with a view to ensuring reliable data for further processing and analysis ;

d) To prepare periodical progress reports in respect of individual projects for the important sectors of activity including the Community Project Schemes and for the Plan as a whole, for submission to Planning authorities ;

e) To initiate annual statistical and economic analysis with a view to assessing the impact of the various development projects on the social and economic conditions of the people in the State as a whole and in the different branches of the economy ; and

f) To maintain and prepare various charts, graphs and maps designed to show in a pictorial form the targets in the Plan and the achievements against the same from time to time.

During the year under review the following publications were issued by the Statistical Department :—

1. Quarterly Bulletin of Economics and Statistics for 3rd & 4th Quarter, 1959 ; and 1st and 2nd Quarter, 1960.

2. Publication of Census of Tripura Administration Employees as on the 30th June, 1959.

3. Monthly price Bulletins :— 12 issues.

4. Statistical Abstract of Tripura— 1959

5. Statistical Outline of Tripura— 1959,

6. Tripura in Statistics— 1959-60,

The total expenditure of this Department during the year 1960-61 was Rs. 77,673.95 nP. of which Rs. 27,313.66 nP. was spent for implementing the schemes under the Second Five Year Plan.

The work programme which was implemented during the year 1960-61 under the Second Plan mainly consists of (1) Planning Statistics ; (2) Preliminary work relating to estimation of National Income ; and (3) Opening of a Statistical Library and Pictorial Section.

O & M AND VIGILANCE DEPARTMENT

The battle against corruption in the public services is an unceasing one, because it not only involves setting in motion processes of law against the offenders brought to book, but also a constant exercise of vigilance in taking steps to eliminate all the sources and causes of corruption. The Vigilance Cell was created in 1955. It has since been organised as a separate Department. Since its inception it has remained under the charge of the Chief Secretary. He was assisted in his work by

the officers and staff of the Police Department. The statistics of vigilance work done in the Territory during the period under report are given below :—

STATEMENT I
Complaints.

(Complaints include information received from all internal or external sources, such as inspection reports, audit reports, letters from other Departments, or the public etc.)

Part—A

Classification	Pending on 1 4 60	Received during the year	Action completed during the year (cf Part B below)	Pending at the end of the year	Received in 1960 or earlier	Received in 1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. General or Miscellaneous.	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Specified	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Gazetted	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Non-Gazetted,	6	77	74	9	6	3

(Where a specific complaint concerns both Gazetted and non-Gazetted officers it has been shown against Gazetted.)

Part—B

Details of action completed on complaints mentioned in Col. 4 of Part-A

	Gazetted.	Non-Gazetted
1. Dropped without enquiry.	-	13
2. Dropped after enquiry.	-	7
3 Taken up for Departmental Action as Vigilance case.	-	6
4, Referred to or under action by S P. E	-	-
5 Referred to other authorities such as State Police etc	-	5
6 Other action.	-	43

STATEMENT II
Part—A

Classification	Pending at the beginning of the year	Started during the year	Disposed of during the year (of Part B below)	Pending at the end of year	Details of Col. 5	
					Started in 1960 or earlier	Started in 1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gazetted Officers Corruption cases	2	4	3	3	1	2
Other cases	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total	3	4	4	3	1	2
Non Gazetted Officers : Corruption cases	62	36	53	45	35	10
Other cases	117	60	126	51	41	10
Total	179	96	179	96	76	20
Grand Total	182	100	183	99	77	22

NOTE :—Corruption cases include cases of illegal gratification, misappropriation cheating, breach of trust, and abuse of official position,

Part—B

Details of cases disposed of vide column 4 of Part—A

	Gazetted	Non-Gazetted	Total
1. Dismissal	—	7	7
2. Removal	—	7	7
3. Compulsory retirement	—	—	—
4. Reduction	—	25	25
5. Recovery from Pay	—	—	—
6. Withholding increment or promotion	1	21	22
7. Censure	—	29	29
8. Allowed to retire on Reduction pension	—	—	—
9. Referred to S. P. E.	—	—	—
10. Other action	3	90	93

STATEMENT III

Part—A

Vigilance cases (Appeals, Revision and Memorials/
Petitions/Representations)

Classification	Pending at the beginning of the year	Received during the year	Disposed of during the year (of Part B below)	Pending at the end of the year	Details of Col. 5	
					Received in 1960 or earlier	Received in 1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>APPEALS</u>						
Gazetted	1	2	3	—	—	—
Non-Gazetted	3	8	6	5	3	2
Total	4	10	9	5	3	2

Part—B

Details of Appeal etc cases disposed of Vide Col 4 of Part A

Details	Appeals	
	Gazetted	Non Gazetted
1	2	3
Penalty set aside	—	1
Penalty reduced	—	1
Penalty enhanced	—	—
Case remitted for further proceedings	1	1
Appeal rejected	1	2
Penalty confirmed	—	1
Appeal with-held	1	—

**TIME ANALYSIS OF DISPOSALS AND PENDENCY OF
COMPLAINTS, VIGILANCE CASES ETC.**

Disposal

	Number disposed of in less than one month	Number disposed of in 1—3 months	Number disposed of in 3—6 months	Number disposed of in 6—9 months	Number disposed of in 9—12 months	Number disposed of in over a year but in less than two years.	Number disposed of in over two years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Complaints	49	12	11	2	—	—	—
Vigilance cases	1	11	22	21	26	84	18
Appeal, Review Etc.	—	4	2	2	1	—	—

Pendency

	Number pending for less than one month	Number pending for 1—3 months	Number pending for 3—6 months	Number pending for 6—9 months	Number pending for 9—12 months	Number pending for over a year but less than two years.	Number pending for over two years.
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Complaints	1	4	3	1	—	—	—
Vigilance cases	12	12	23	15	11	21	5
Appeal, Review etc	1	1	2	1	—	—	—

O & M Activities in Tripura

The O & M cell was previously a part of the Secretariat Administration Department. Consequent on the re-organisation of the administrative set-up of the Territory with effect from the 1st June, 1961, it has been organised as a separate organisation and placed under the charge of the Chief Secretary.

The following activities are grouped under the generic head O & M :—

- 1) Training of Staff,
- 2 Preparation of Recruitment Rules for all Services under the Administration,
- 3) Preparation of the Departmental Manuals,
- 4) Regular inspection of offices,
- 5) To keep a watch over the disposal of work by the various offices, and
- 6) General enforcement of rules, regulations and procedures in Government offices

The broad objectives of the O & M work are as stated below :—

- 1) To standardise the work and clearly define different responsibilities for each member of the office so as to achieve maximum efficiency and enforce compliance with the rules, regulations and instructions issued ;
- 2) To facilitate a smooth flow of work in each office and eliminate bottlenecks ;
- 3) To secure adequate control at each level by means of proper supervision and inspection of offices at regular intervals with a view to maximising the output and expediting the disposal of work ; and
- 4) To ensure adequate touring of Officers within the Territory.

Set-up of O & M Cell

The Chief Secretary, Tripura Administration, is the Chief O & M Officer in the Territory. He is assisted in his work by one of the Under Secretaries. The O & M Section consists of a nucleus staff who are mainly engaged on completing the recording and indexing of the old files.

In subordinate offices, the Heads of the Departments have been appointed as O & M Officers and they are to ensure the compliance of all the instructions issued by the Chief O & M Officer from time to time.

Special type of training

The Under Secretary, O & M Cell, imparts training to the Head Assistants, Head Clerks, Accountants, Assistants and Lower Division Clerks in the Territory. Short notes on various rules and regulations have been prepared for the use of the trainees.

Curriculum of training

O & M training is being made a part of the curriculum of training of various services of the Territory. All initial recruitment in the clerical grades is at present made at the level of Lower Division Clerks and Assistants. All the fresh recruits are required to attend the training class run by the O & M Cell.

PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT

As in the previous years the Publicity Organisation maintained regular contact with the Editors of the local papers as well as with representatives of outside Newspapers and News Agencies during the year under review. Press Notes, handouts, etc. were issued to the local press, local representatives of the Calcutta Press and some times direct to the Calcutta Press and the All India Radio, Calcutta.

A short round-up of all matters concerning the Tripura Administration appearing in the press whether in the form of news items, letters or editorials was prepared every week and sent to the Chief Commissioner, Chief Secretary and Departmental Secretaries regularly. A fortnightly round-up of relevant topics dealt with in the local daily and weekly papers concerning the police personnel was prepared and sent to the Police Department regularly.

If any allegation against any Department or any official of any Department appeared in the Press the attention of the Secretary, or the Head of the Department concerned was drawn to it at once, if necessary by telephone, and invariably by sending the relevant press clippings. Contradictions of those allegations, if any, when received from proper authorities, were sent to the press for publication. 1,000 press clippings were sent to the different Departments during the year under review.

Movie and Still photos were regularly taken of the important activities of various Departments. Some of the photos were sent to the Press in Calcutta and also to the local press for publication. Some were enlarged and used in exhibitions and some were sent to the respective Departments.

Mikes were supplied to various Departments or Offices as and when they asked for them. Mike announcements of urgent and very important Government notifications, orders etc. emanating from various Departments, were also made as and when occasions arose.

Advertisements emanating from various Departments or Offices were sent to the Press in Agartala, Calcutta, Gauhati and New Delhi by the Publicity Office and the Advertisement bills were also handled by that Office.

During the year under review 24 cinema slides were made on various development activities of the Tripura Administration for display in all the cinema houses in this Territory. Besides, 92 cinema slides were received from the Government of India and distributed to all the cinema halls in this Territory.

Under the scheme of "Installation of Community Sets" 50 sets were installed in forest village areas, tribal areas, refugee rehabilitation centres and labour welfare centres in this Territory. During the year under report batteries were distributed and proper maintenance of the Radio sets were arranged for.

Under the scheme of "Production of Literature" under the Second Five Year Plan, two brochures entitled "Tripura on the March" in English and *Samriddhir Pathe Tripura* in Bengali—were published on the occasion of the Republic Day celebrations.

Under the scheme of "Hoarding and Enamel Boards" under the Second Five Year Plan 10 Hoardings were constructed and erected.

224 artistes and 46 Dramatic clubs and cultural Associations from all parts of Tripura were registered with the Song & Drama Unit of the Publicity Office, open under the scheme "Song & Drama" of the Second Five Year Plan. 24 Dramas were staged in different parts of Tripura under the auspices of this unit during the year under report. Besides, 120 cultural functions and variety shows, 13 Kabigans, 3 Ramlilas, 1 Tribal Dance and 11 Jatra performances were held in different parts of the Territory. 13 Lokaranjan Sakhas were formed in different Sub-Divisions of the Territory last year. Some musical instruments were supplied to these units.

During the year under report 107 Documentary films were received from the Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting of the Government of India. These were shown by the Field Publicity Units to the people all over the Territory—especially when they gathered in fairs, exhibitions or at market places. In all, 464 cinema shows were held during the year.

Three Exhibitions were held during the year under review. The Plan Week Exhibition held at Agartala was opened by Shri N. M. Patnaik, Chief Commissioner of Tripura. All the Departments of the Administration and the Tripura Territorial Council took part in the Exhibition. The Exhibition was organised on a scale unprecedented in Tripura and was reported to be "one of the best exhibitions on small scale and cottage industries" ever held in the eastern part of India. The average daily attendance was more than five thousand rising to 10 thousand on Saturdays and holidays. It created unprecedented enthusiasm among the people

not only in Agartala but all over Tripura and visitors from far-flung areas of the Territory came to see the exhibition. That was why the exhibition which was opened on the 18th November, 1960 had to be extended till the 18th December, 1960.

Tribal leaders, peasant leaders and village leaders were brought to Agartala from all the Development blocks to see the Exhibition at Government expense. The exhibition pandals were constructed on a 7.10-acre ground in the Children's Park. On one side of the park was held the Exhibition where all the Government Departments displayed their exhibits on development activities under the Five Year Plans. On the other side was the "Mela" where stalls were offered by the Administration to the local merchants and shop-keepers at a nominal weekly rent for display and sale of their goods. Arrangements were also made for holding cinema shows, cultural functions, dance dramas, Kabigans, dramas etc. for the entertainment of the visitors

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

AGARTALA MUNICIPALITY

The affairs of the Agartala Municipality were previously managed by elected Commissioners. In 1955, the Commissioners resigned *en bloc* and the work of the Municipality came to a stand still. The management of the Municipality was, therefore, taken up by the Government on the 25th April of that year under section 292 of the Tripura Municipal Act and the District Magistrate & Collector, Tripura, was appointed Administrator of the Municipality. During the year under report the management of the Municipality continued to be under the Administrator. There is an Executive Officer under the Administrator appointed by the Administration.

The present Municipal Act is out dated and inadequate to augment the sources of income of the Municipality for meeting the present normal expenditure. Hence the Agartala Municipality has to depend on adequate financial aid from the Government. This Act has been repealed by the Parliament by extending the Bengal Municipal Act to Tripura which will come into force from the 15th August, 1961. The repealed Act contains adequate provision for levy of tax on holdings, water supply, conservancy, trades, profession and callings etc. With a view to supplementing the income of the Municipality the Administration sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 3,84,900/- during the current financial year.

For the preservation of the health and sanitation of the town the normal programme of the Municipality such as the disposal of night-soil and town refuse, maintenance and clearance of drains, sweeping of town roads and markets, watering of streets, mass inoculation and vaccination, killing and disposal of stray dogs etc. was carried out regularly. No epidemic broke out during the period under report. The general health of the town was on the whole satisfactory.

Second Five Year Plan

For the improvement of the Agartala Town with betterment of sanitary conditions as well as extension of necessary amenities to the towns people six schemes e.g. (1) Drainage, (2) Water Works, (3) Roads, (4) Park & Garden, (5) Town Hall, and (6) Market were taken up by the Municipality with a total outlay of Rs. 27.88 lakhs for implementation during the Second Five Year Plan.

The execution of the Drainage scheme has been entrusted to the Public Works Department of the Tripura Administration and a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been transferred to them. The implementation work is in progress.

The estimated cost of the Water Works Scheme is about Rs. 48.00 lakhs of which Rs. 18.44 lakhs was sanctioned for expenditure during the Second Five Year Plan period. Accordingly Rs. 9.65 lakhs was given to the Municipality during 1959-60 and Rs. 18.79 lakhs during 1960-61. Out of this amount 50% was to be given as grant and 50% as loan. The expenditure incurred upto March, 1961 in the construction of Flouculator, Clarifier, Mixing, channel, pump house, purchase of G.I pipe and other mechanical components was Rs. 13.88 lakhs. The implementation of this scheme has also been entrusted to the Public Works Department of Tripura Administration. The scheme has been carried over to the Third Plan for completion.

For the improvement of the town roads a scheme was taken up in the Second Plan with a target of metalling of $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles of roads and construction of 32 culverts with a plan provision of Rs. 4.30 lakhs and this amount was given to the Municipality as grant-in-aid. During the Second Plan metalling of 9.50 miles of roads and construction of 24 culverts were completed at a cost of Rs. 2.97 lakhs. A programme of metalling of another 3.21 miles of roads and construction of 17 more culverts is scheduled to be implemented during the current financial year out of the grant money received during the Second Plan period for this scheme.

The scheme on Park and Garden has been dropped under instructions from the Government of India.

In order to satisfy the long-felt demand of the towns people the scheme for the construction of a Town Hall with a plan provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh was taken up

during the year 1959-60. The amount was given to the Municipality as grant by the Government. The construction of a Community Hall as a part of the Town Hall has been completed so far. Construction of the Reading Room is expected to be completed within the current financial year.

The Market Scheme envisaged the construction of three new markets and re-construction of the Bat Tala Bazar and for this purpose an amount of Rs 3 14 lakhs was given to the Municipality as loan. Land dispute in the market area stood in the way of implementation of the Market Scheme. Construction work of the Khosh Bag and Shri Durga Choumuhani markets were taken up during the year under review and made great head-way. Most of the shops of the Durga Chowmuhani Market have been completed and these have been thrown open to the shop-keepers for occupation at a nominal monthly rent. The site for the Dhaleswar market has been selected by the Site Selection Committee and land acquisition proposal has also been made.

Non-Plan Development Works

Besides the plan schemes, some non-plan development schemes were also undertaken with an eye to the increased Municipal amenities for the public. An amount of Rs. 43,000/- was received by the Municipality during the year under review as grant from the Administration for the construction of a Bus Stand. The construction work has already been started and is in progress. An amount of Rs. 23,800/- was spent under this scheme during the year.

A sum of Rs. 12 021 lakhs was given to the Municipality as grant by the Government for black-topping and metalling the town roads. The implementation of the works has been entrusted with the Public Works Department of the Tripura Administration. Durgabari Road, Hospital Road, Ronaldsay Road, Hari Ganga Basak Road and part of Netaji Subhas Road have been black-topped and metalling of Thana Road Extension and Old Agartala Road has been completed. The expenditure incurred upto March, 1961 under this head was Rs. 6'05 lakhs.

In order to give better and rent-free housing accommodation to the Harijans in the employ of the Agartala Municipality two projects—one at Ramnagar and the other at Indranagar—have been taken up by the Municipality under the Slum Clearance Scheme involving an estimated cost of Rs. 2'08 lakhs. For the implementation of these projects a sum of Rs 1'98 lakhs has been sanctioned as loan and grant by the Government out of which a sum of Rs. 67,320/- has been made available to the Municipality upto now for this purpose. Construction of 12 tenements at Ramnagar has been completed. Construction of another 12 tenements at Indranagar Colony is in steady progress.

TRIPURA TERRITORIAL COUNCIL

There was no change in the constitution of the Council during the year under review. Shri Sachindra Lal Singh and Shri Tarit Mohan Das Gupta continued as the Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively. As compared to the previous years, appreciable progress has been made in all departments by the Council during the year under report inspite of its limited resources and the various handicaps e. g. limitations in financial powers, dearth of technical personnel, non-availability of construction materials and communication difficulties.

During the year under report also, the Council carried out administration of its functions through the five major departments e. g. General Administration, Education, Health Services, Engineering and Animal Husbandry.

Shri N. L. Dev Varman, Secretary, Tripura Administration, on deputation in Foreign service to the Council, continues to function as the Chief Executive Officer of the Council. There has been no change in the set-up of the department except the reversion of Shri P. K. Dev Barma, Special Officer, to the Tripura Administration. The General Administration Department of the Council which is in fact the Council Secretariat, functioned throughout the period under review with the same staff as in the previous year.

This department is mainly entrusted with the work of superintendence and co-ordination of the workings of the various departments of the Council. During the year under review the Council held 10 sessions as against 9 sessions held last year. Various matters relating to different departments of the Council or topics which were of public interest, were discussed in these sessions.

The Finance Committee and the Standing Committees of the Council envisaged in section 31 of the Territorial Councils Act were formed with the following members for the period under report.

Finance Committee.

1. Shri T. M. Das Gupta
2. Shri Erstad Ali Chowdhury
3. Shri Kalipada Banerjee
4. Shri Ghanashyam Dewan
5. Shri Karuamoy Nath Choudhury
6. Shri U. K. Roy
7. Shri N. K. Chakraborty
8. Shri Birchandra Deb Barma and
9. Shri Atikul Islam.

The Chairman of the Council, functioned as ex-officio Chairman of the Finance Committee. The Finance Committee held four meetings during the year.

Standing Committees.

a) The Standing Committee for the General Administration and Animal Husbandry Departments which met 5 times consisted of the following members :—

1. Shri T. M. Das Gupta
2. Shri U. K. Roy
3. Shrimati Basana Chakraborty and
4. Shri R. P. Choudhury.

b) The Standing Committee for the Health Services Department was constituted with the following :—

1. Shri M. L. Bhowmik
2. Shri P. B. Roy
3. Shri Erahad Ali Choudhury and
4. Shri U. K. Roy

This Committee held 8 meetings.

c) The Standing Committee for the Education Department comprising the following members met 11 times :—

1. Shri U. K. Roy
2. Shri Kalipada Banerjee
3. Shri Karunamoy Nath Choudhury and
4. Shri Sonatan Sarkar.

d) The Standing Committee for Engineering Department was formed with the following :—

1. Shri Krishnadas Bhattacharjee
2. Shri Sunil Dutta
3. Shri Monchor Ali and
4. Md. Abdul Wazid.

This Committee held 13 meetings.

The Chairman of the Council was the ex-officio Chairman of each of the Standing Committees. These Standing Committees are responsible for the general sanction of all schemes and expenditure incurred by the Council.

The Territorial Councils (Consultation with the Union Public Service Commission Rules, 1960) as framed by the Government of India after notification in the Official Gazette of the Tripura Administration came into force during the year under review.

To provide accommodation to the various offices which are still in rented houses, the spacious building which was owned by Shri R. K. Dev Barman was purchased by the Council at a cost of Rs. 4.32 lakhs. This building would be able to provide accommodation to almost all the offices of the Council. Besides, negotiations are going on for the purchase of certain other buildings.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Central Pay Committee the Government of India communicated an order for merger of D. A. with pay in the cases of the employees of the Tripura Administration. This will entail certain amount of increase in the total emoluments of the employees and would entitle them to draw C. A. at a higher rate. The Council employees have also been allowed similar benefits.

The benefit of the special compensatory allowances sanctioned by the Government of India for the Administration employees have also been extended to the Council employees.

The Council adopted two resolutions on the application of Medical Attendance Rules and Leave Travel Concession to the Council employees to enable them to get the benefits on the same terms as the employees of the Administration are entitled to.

Council's Budget and Accounts

As a result of imposing certain restrictions in the matter of inclusion of new non-plan items in the budget provision, the Council had to change its original budget estimates prepared during the month of September (i.e. the preliminary estimates). In spite of the restrictions imposed by the Government of India the Council in consideration of the necessity and urgency, included certain new items under Head—Non-Plan New Items to the extent of about Rs. 12 lakhs. The position stated below would give an idea of the budget of the Council.

Name of the Departments	Budget provision for the year 1961-62 as in the Preliminary budget	Budget provision against the revised budget (adopted by the Council in the month of March)
1. General Administration Department including Revenue & Public Relations Department	4,97,325/-	4,97,325/-
2. Education Department	1,14,11,900/-	1,14,11,900/-
3. Medical & Public Health Department	30,00,300/-	31,52,800/-
4. Engineering Department	98,24,100/-	88,37,360/-
5. Animal Husbandry Department	14,14,200/-	13,65,900/-

Against the revised budget provision of Rs. 2,14,12,205/- for the year 1960-61 for execution of works entrusted to the charge of the Council, a sum of Rs. 184

crores was received from the Government of India as grant against which the following expenditure was incurred during the year under report :—

Name of the Department	Revised provision made for 1960-61	Expenditure
1. General Administration Department including Revenue & Public Relations Department	4,88,255/-	3,45,635/-
2. Education Department	90,50,450/-	93,56,489/-
3. Medical & Public Health Department	27,37,200/-	25,94,916/-
4. Engineering Department	76,27,200/-	66,74,334/-
5. Animal Husbandry Department	10,47,100/-	5,41,982/-

Income of the Council

Apart from the grant received from the Government of India, the following income accrued to the Council fund during the year from the various sources under the control of the Council :—

1. Education	37,243/-
2. Medical	4,863/-
3. Markets	19,897/-
4. Pounds	483/-
5. Ferries	6,865/-
6. Tanks	150/-
7. Entertainment Tax	1,99,000/-
8. Taxes on motor vehicles	1,47,100/-
9. Land Revenue	1,30,000/-
10. Miscellaneous	88,449/-
11. Rent of buildings	1,526/-
12. Sale of tender forms	4,035/-
13. Sale of cowdung	244/-
14. Recovery of advances	1,53,240/-
15. Earnest money	3,78,754/-
16. Security deposit	4,87,779/-
17. Caution money	210/-
18. Interest on loans and advances	11/-
19. Misc. P. W. D. Deposit	5,748/-

During the period under report, the expenditure and accounts of the Council was audited on three occasions.

Revenue & Public Relations Office

Shri K. P. Dutta continued as the Revenue & Public Relations Officer in charge of the Revenue & Public Relations Office looking after the management of markets, ferries, pounds and tanks of the Council, dealing with matters relating to grant of relief, fairs, exhibitions etc. During the year under report, the Council had under its control altogether 35 markets, 39 ferries, 87 pounds and 5 tanks. The following comparative statement will show the figures relating to the numbers of markets etc. the Council possessed, those leased out and the income thereof during 1960-61 as against those of the previous year i. e 1959-60.

Name of the Properties	Number possessed		Number leased out		Income	
	1959-60	1960-61	1959-60	1960-61	1959-60	1960-61
Markets.	35	35	25	35	12,853 78	30,041 57
Ferries.	30	30	13	25	5,768 85	7,242 75
Pounds.	87	87	64	32	1,107.12	569 46
Tanks.	5	5	4	4	762 00	408 00

Auction of all these properties except the pounds were conducted by the Revenue & Public Relations Office. Auction of the pounds were conducted by the respective Sub-Divisional Officers on behalf of the Council.

As for the tanks, figures for 1959-60 include, besides the current dues, certain arrears accruing from the previous year also. The figures for 1960-61 include only the current dues.

During the year under report, 240 families mostly affected by fire were given gratuitous relief in cash and kind involving an expenditure of Rs 6,934.85 nP.

With a view to creating enthusiasm among the rural people especially the cultivators and artisans—and to bring home to them the aims and achievements of the various development activities—fairs and exhibitions were organised by the Council. One fair-cum exhibition was held at each of the Sub-Divisional towns except Kailasahar.

Besides, the Council also took part in the exhibition at Agartala organised by the Publicity Department of the Tripura Administration in connection with the Plan Week Celebration in November-December 1960.

A beautiful desk calender depicting the development activities of the Council was published on the occasion of the Republic Day.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT

Shri K. Vanchinathan continued as Animal Husbandry Officer, in charge of the Animal Husbandry Department. The Animal Husbandry Officer was assisted in his work by one Dairy Development Officer, one Poultry Development Officer, one Key Village Officer and one Veterinary Inspector.

There were 23 Veterinary Graduates in-charge of the Veterinary Dispensaries/Institutions in various parts of the Territory.

There were 10 Veterinary Dispensaries located in Agartala, Udaipur, Kailasahar, Dharmanagar, Kamalpur, Khowai, Jirania, Melaghar (Sonamura) Belonia and one Mobile Veterinary Unit at Agartala

A brief resume of the work done by these institutions during the year under review is appended below :—

No. of cases treated.	68,938
No. of castrations done.	9,031
No. of vaccinations/inoculations of cattle & other livestock performed.	10,115

Key Village Blocks at Agartala, Udaipur and Kailasahar continued to function for upgrading local stock of non descript varieties through artificial insemination both for the purpose of better yield of milk and improved stock of draught cattle.

A resume of work done under this Scheme is given as below :—

Nature of work	1960-61
No. of insemination	5,414
No. of semen collection	574
No. of calves born	2,483
No. of calves subsidised	72
No. of castrations	2,293
No. of calf rallies organised	12
No. of cattle shows held	3
No. of animals vaccinated against common contagious diseases within the Key Village Blocks	31,354

Under the Animal Husbandry Scheme 20 Breeding Bulls have been distributed to be used as stud for upgrading the 'Deshi' stock in the rural areas. Services rendered by these bulls in 1960-61 are indicated below :—

1. No. of services,	237
2. No. of calves born,	207

10 students were sponsored by the Tripura Territorial Council for undergoing training in the B V. Sc. Course during the year under review. 15 candidates had successfully completed this course previously and at present are in service. Four are continuing this training in the Bengal Veterinary College

Second Five Year Plan.

The following Schemes under the Secdnd Five Year Plan were in implementation during the year.

(a) Poultry Development Scheme ; (b) Expansion of Veterinsry Establishment ; (c) Artificial Insemination & Key Village Scheme ; (d) Training of students in Veterinary Science ; (e) Piggery Development Scheme ; (f) Rinderpest Eradication Scheme ; and (g) Agartala Milk Supply Scheme.

A poultry farm with a target capacity of 200 layers was opened at Gandhigram under the Poultry Developmant Scheme. 124 layers were procured from Haringhata, Midnapur, Lucknow and Delhi. During the year under review 8,874 eggs were produced out of which 339 were sold for hatching, 2958 were hatched in the Poultry Farm, 5,661 were sold for table purposes aud 2,025 chicks were raised,

A departmental Officer (Veterinarian) who had been trained in the advanced course of Poultry Husbandry at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, was appointed as Poultry Development Officer for this scheme. Work for the poultry extension centre at Udaipur was started

The Veterinary Dispensary at Amarpur and four stockmen centres in the Sadar Sub-Division were opened and continued to render Veterinary services in the surrounding areas

The particulars of the work done by these institutions upto the 31st March 1961. are as follows :—

First aid given to the head of livestock,	22,695
No. of animals inoculated	4,273
No. of birds inoculated.	1,696
No. of castrations done	1 112

Two Key Village Blocks at Belonia and Dharmanagar were opened and ctinuel to function for upgrading deshi stock with Tharparkar breed. Adequate measures for proper feeding, breeding, management and control of disease in these blocks were taken,

A résumé of work done under this scheme is appended below :—

No. of inseminations	29
No. of semen collections	4
No. of calves born	—
No. of calves subsidised	—
No. of castrations	3,710
Calf rallies and cattle show	2 cattle shows.
No. of animals vaccinated against common contagious diseases within the Key Village Blocks,	10,911

More than one lakh napier cuttings were distributed to the cattle owners for cultivation of fodder. Subsidy for concentrates feed supplement to 120 selected cattle has been given

A pasture Demonstration plot was opened at Udaipur and continued to operate during 1960-61 15 Silopits were dug in the Key Village Blocks for preservation of Green Fodder for the cattle of the area in times of scarcity.

One Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, was sent to undergo training in 2 years' M. V. Sc. degree course in the post-Graduate College of Animal Sciences Indian Veterinary Research Institute Izatnagar and the candidate is still undergoing training. Another departmental candidate who was sent for post-Graduate training in Poultry Husbandry at the same Institute has completed his course.

A batch of 5 students was sent for training in B. V. Sc. course at the Bengal Veterinary College.

The piggery unit which was opened at Gandhigram, within the premises of the Poultry Farm in 1959-60 with 2 boars and 9 sows of middle white Yourkshire Breed continued to function satisfactorily and it yielded 83 piglings during the year under review.

The Agartala Milk Supply Scheme aimed at supplying 50 mds of pasteurised milk daily to the urban population of Agartala. All work in connection with the supply of milk was completed during 1960-61 and the actual supply of milk was started on the 18th April, 1961.

Targets about opening and continuation of a few Veterinary, Poultry and Piggery Units under the Tribal Welfare Scheme were duly achieved, and 2,086 pedigreed birds, and 9 sows and 3 boars were distributed to different model Tribal Colonies during the period under review.

Details of works of the Veterinary Units under the Tribal Welfare Scheme are given below :—

1. First Aid given to livestock	3,422
2. No. of animals inoculated. & vaccinated	4,190
3. No. of birds inoculated	607
4. No. of castrations done.	573
5. No. of Pigs distributed.	12
6. No. of birds distributed.	634

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

As before Shri I. K. Roy continued to function as the Principal Officer, Education Department, Tripura Territorial Council, during the period under report. He was assisted by one Deputy Principal Officer, eight Inspectors, one Special Officer for Pilot Project (free compulsory primary education) and one Rehabilitation Officer (Education).

During the period under report 21 Schools of different categories (12 Senior Basic, 1 Junior Basic, 4 Basic Primary & 4 Primary Schools) were started. Besides 16 privately managed M. E. Schools as well as 55 Primary Schools were taken over by the Council. The number of various categories of schools under the Administrative control of the Council was as under :—

(a) Higher Secondary School	5
(b) High School	13
(c) Junior High & M. E. School	34
(d) Senior Basic School	37
(e) Jr. Basic/Basic Pry. School	231
(f) Primary School	790
(g) Tols	3

One High School was started by upgrading a Junior High School. 35 Primary Schools were converted into Basic schools and crafts were introduced in 125 Primary Schools with the object of their ultimate conversion into the Basic pattern.

The enrolment in the primary stage was 70,876 (47,458 boys & 23,418 girls). in the middle stage 8,950 (5,970 boys & 2,980 girls) and in the Secondary stage 6,829 (4,001 boys & 2,828 girls).

During the period under report the expenditure incurred for running the institutions as well as for implementation of various schemes was Rs. 92,39,991/- (Plan Rs. 18,99,046/- & non-Plan Rs. 73,39,991/-). The expenditure on non-plan items includes expenditure on direction and inspection as well as scholarships and

stipends. The scheme for payment of grant in-aid to privately managed recognised schools was transferred to the Council during the period under review. Recurring grant to the extent of Rs. 86 643 41 nP to primary schools and Rs 5,86 665.89 to secondary schools was sanctioned. Three secondary schools were given capital grant totalling Rs. 60 000/- and 19 secondary schools were given furniture and equipment grant amounting to Rs 15,000/-.

Reconstruction grant to privately managed schools to the extent of Rs 72,050/- in cash besides an allotment of 819 bundles of G . C . I. sheets was sanctioned.

Stipends continued to be awarded as sanctioned by the Government of India, the total number being 200. Book-grants ranging from Rs 5/- to 25/- was sanctioned to 3,235 students involving an expenditure of Rs. 41,465/-.

During the period under report teachers were deputed for training in various courses in institutions both in and outside the Territory. Five High School teachers were sent for B Ed Training, (3 in the Central Institute of Education New Delhi and 2 at Santiniketan) while 8 teachers were sent for undergoing B T Training in Calcutta. Three teachers were sent for training in the Central Institute of English at Hyderabad for training in English for a period of five months. In addition to this, arrangement for training of teachers has been made locally. 9 teachers received training in Hindi in the Hindi Training Institute, Agartala while 48 teachers, both of Primary and Basic Schools, were deputed for craft training at the Craft Training Centre. As many as 151 Primary and Basic School teachers were sent for undergoing training in Basic Education in the Training Colleges in this Territory, while nine others were sent to Santiniketan for training in Dance. One has been sent for training in handmade paper industry. Two Headmasters of Senior Basic Schools were sent for undergoing a short course training in audio-visual education in New Delhi. During the year under report short orientation seminars were organised in eight centres involving 431 teachers. Besides, one English seminar was organised for teachers of High/ Higher Secondary Schools under the Directorship of Mr A. P. Weaver, Education Officer, British Council, Calcutta.

The Seminar was attended by 31 teachers. Two Inspecting Officers were deputed to attend the seminars organised by the Government of India. One attended the Seminar of Educational Administration for persons dealing with elementary education and the other attended the All India Seminar for Inspecting Officers. One Headmaster of a Higher Secondary School attended the All India Seminar for Headmasters at Hyderabad while an Assistant Teacher was sent for attending the Hindi Seminar at Trivandrum. One Headmaster of Higher Secondary School attended a Seminar at Delhi in connection with examination reforms at the Secondary level.

Mid-day meals

Mid-day meals have been introduced on a subsidised basis, the share of the Council and the guardians being 50% each. A beginning only had been made in this respect during the year 1959-60 and the scheme gained momentum during 1960-61. A sum of Rs. 12,786/- was spent for this purpose by the Council during the year under review

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

The Engineering Department of the Council continued to function under the charge of Shri R. C. Banerjee, Principal Officer, Engineering. This department, as per provisions of the Council budget, was to consist of two Engineering Divisions comprising all the 10 sub-divisions. But it was not possible to open the 2nd Engineering Division for want of suitable persons to fill up the posts of Executive Engineer and the Assistant Engineers. The Principal Officer, Engineering, had, therefore, to carry on all the responsibilities of the two divisions, single-handed with 5 Assistant Engineers to look after the sub-divisions. This was a serious handicap to the progress of works, and the natural outcome was shortfall in achievements during the year. It was only at the fag end of the year in February and March that the Department could recruit 4 Engineers thus augmenting the strength of the Sub Divisional Officers to 9. The strength of Overseers and Estimators during the period under report was 26 and 4 respectively.

The statement furnished below will give an account of the volume of work undertaken and the expenditure incurred during the year under report.

Sl No.	Budget Head.	1960-61		Saving Excess during 1960-61.	(—) (+)
		Final grant	Expenditure		
1.	Major works-buildings (Plan)	13,21,500	6,32,753	6,88,746.40	(—)
	-do- (Non-Plan)	2,09,500	5,04,891.19	2,95,391.19	(+)
2.	Major works (Roads)	22,09,000	16,67,315.07	5,41,684.93	(—)
3.	Minor works (Buildings) Plan.	5,95,100	5,65,310.83	29,789.17	(—)
	-do- (Non-Plan)	7,00,000	3,86,597.18	3,13,402.82	(—)
4.	Minor works (Roads) Non-Plan)	3,00,000	4,93,990.98	1,93,990.78	(+)
5.	Repairs (Roads)	7,00,000	9,51,252.60	2,51,252.60	(+)
6.	Repairs (Buildings)	5,00,000	3,15,788.56	1,84,211.44	(—)
		65,35,100	55,17,900.01	10,17,199.99	(—)

During the year under review earth work for formation of Telimura-Amarpur Road (Ompi to Amarpur Section) was practically completed. Two new Major District Roads and two new village roads were taken up during the year under review and work on all those roads was in progress at the end of the year.

Construction of Major buildings for two Primary Health Centres, two 2-bed hospitals, and two boarding houses for two schools was carried over from the previous year. New works undertaken during the year under review included construction of one 20-bed hospital, one poultry extension centre, eight primary health centres, and four Boarding houses for schools. During the year under review the construction work of Primary Health Centres at Manu, Kulai, Takarjala and Kakraban and 20 bed hospital at Kamalpur and Sabroon was completed.

To meet the persistent demand of the people to provide communication link between different places in the interior construction of 100 miles of minor roads and 60 S P. T. bridges and culverts was taken up and completed during the year. Besides the above, regular repairs and maintenance of 70 miles of major district roads, 100 miles of village roads, 385 miles of fair-weather jeepable roads, and 245 miles of foot tracks were carried out.

During the year under review 66 buildings of various departments were constructed under the scheme Minor works Buildings)

In addition to construction, repairs and maintenance of 300 buildings and quarters of different departments under the Council were also undertaken and completed.

Rural Water Supply

The Engineering Department was responsible for implementing the Rural Water Supply Scheme also. During the year under review 300 tube-wells and 61 R. C. C. wells were sunk and 98 tube-wells were repaired. Work on 73 more tube-wells was in progress at the end of the year.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

As before, the Medical Department of the Council was under the charge of Dr. A. C. Bhattacharjee, Principal Officer, Health Services, during the year under report. He was assisted by one Health Officer, one Malaria Officer, one B. C. G. Team Leader, one Civil Assistant Surgeon Grade-I, in-charge of Medical Stores and one School Health Officer.

The functions of the Medical Department of the Council may be broadly divided into two parts viz. (1) Medical and (2) Public Health.

Medical

Under the control of the Council there are at present five Hospitals, six Primary Health Centres 93 Allopathic Dispensaries (outdoor) five Homeopathic Dispensaries (outdoor) One Ayurvedic Dispensary, two Itinerant teams, four Mobile Medical Units two Mobile Eye Units, and one Leprosy Unit.

Five Sub Divisional Hospitals, each with 20 indoor beds, which were opened during the First and Second Five Year Plans in the Sub-Divisional Headquarters at Kailasahar Khowai, Udaipur, Dharmanagar and Belonia functioned satisfactorily. Construction of two more 20-bed Hospitals was completed in the year under report at Kamalpur and Sabromm Sub Divisions respectively. Construction work of another 20-bed hospital at Melaghar was taken up during the year.

The Primary Health Centres at Jirania, Teliamura, Bisalgarh, Mohanpur, Fatikroy and Panisagar functioned satisfactorily during the year under review. Construction of four more Primary Health Centres with six indoor beds in each at Manubazar, Kulai, Narsingharh and Takerjala respectively was completed during the period under report. But these could not be formally opened for want of technical staff during the year. These are likely to be opened very shortly. Each of these Primary Health Centres has three sub-centres under the charge of a trained Dhai or Assistant Nurse-cum-Midwife.

As has been said above there are at present 93 Allopathic dispensaries, Five Homoeopathic dispensaries and one Ayurvedic dispensary in this Territory. Each of the Dispensaries is staffed with one Medical Officer, one Compounder and one Class IV staff. All these dispensaries are kept open both in the morning and in the evening to render medical advice and treatment to the patients who attend these units.

Two itinerant teams as in previous years are continuing to survey the prevalence of diseases mainly among the tribal people in the hilly regions and to render medical assistance to the deserving patients and also to arouse health consciousness among them.

One Leprosy unit under the charge of a trained Medical Officer is functioning with periodical camps in rural areas of the Territory to survey the incidence of disease and also to distribute medicines to the lepers. This unit has so far examined—1,90,680 cases out of which 589 leper cases have been detected.

Two Mobiles Eye units under the charge of two medical graduates having considerable experience in eye diseases are functioning as in previous years having their periodical camps in the different sub divisional headquarters by rotation. The number of eye cases so far treated by this unit is 5,548, out of which 249 patients had to be operated on.

Four Mobile Medical Units move about various parts of the Territory for the treatment of the people of interior areas. Each unit is in charge of one Medical Officer with one Compounder, one attendant, and one driver for the van.

The X-Ray unit attached to the Sub-divisional Hospital at Dharmanagar is functioning satisfactorily. Another unit will be attached to the 20-bed Hospital at Udaipur, for which construction of building was taken up during the year under report.

Two Regional Laboratories—one at Udaipur and the other at Kailasahar—each under the charge of a Medical Graduate trained in the subject are functioning satisfactorily.

Special medical relief is arranged to cope with the situation created by natural calamities like storm, flood, drought, and sudden outbreak of diseases. Supply of medicines to all medical Units (including Homeopathic and Ayurvedic Units) was considerably increased in addition to the gifts received from International organisations like UNICEF etc. Manufacture of Ayurvedic medicines locally has been arranged for under the charge of a qualified Kaviraj (Vaid). In all 51,273 indoor and 13,77,660 out-door patients were treated in all the sub-divisions during the year under report.

Public Health

Considerable improvement has been made in the Public Health Organisation of the Tripura Territorial Council. From the administrative point of view, the entire Territory has been divided into three regions for supervision of public health works, under the overall supervision and guidance of the Principal Officer, Health Services. One Health Officer with his headquarters at Agartala, looks after the Sadar Sub-division and two Regional Health Officers—one in the Northern Zone comprising the four Sub-divisions of Khowai, Kamalpur, Kailasahar and Dharmanagar and another in the Southern Zone comprising the five Sub-divisions of Sonamura, Udaipur, Amarpur, Belonia and Sabroom are looking after the public health administration of their respective zones under the direct supervision of the Health Officer. There are 14 Sanitary Inspectors out of which 10 are posted in the ten Sub-Divisional headquarters and the remaining four are attached to four primary health centres. Sanitary Inspectors posted in Sub-Divisional headquarters are also functioning as Food Inspectors in addition to their normal duties 37 Sanitary Assistants and 15 vaccinators have been working throughout the year. 60 season Vaccinators are appointed each year during the epidemic seasons i.e. (from November to February) for mass inoculation and vaccination. There is one Inspector of Vaccination who supervises the work of the vaccinators. Collection of vital statistics and looking after the environmental sanitation are also under the purview of this organisation.

Three School Health Services units functioned as in previous years in the Central, North and South Zones. 6,188 students were examined during the period under report of whom 1,955 were found defective.

The work on National Malaria Eradication Programme was undertaken in accordance with the direction of the Government of India and was extended throughout the Territory.

Implementation of the B. C. G. Vaccination scheme was continued as per plan. During the period under report 50 285 persons were Tuberculin tested and 13,805 persons B. C. G. vaccinated.

An account of epidemic diseases and inoculation and vaccination work during the year under review is given below :—

(a) Total No. of attacks from Cholera	28
(b) Total No. of deaths from cholera	7
(c) Total No. of attacks from small-pox.	5
(d) Total No. of deaths from small-pox.	Nil
(e) Total No. of A. C. inoculation	91,873
(f) Total No. of vaccinations.	3,93,613

THE END

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